oditions \$2 00

"PRACTICE WITH THEORY AND SCIENCE,"

PRICE, \$1.65 PER YEAR

NUMBER 45.

VOLUME XIII.

CONTENTS.

Arricultural—Sugar from Sorghum—Practical Farm Drainage—Fall Plowing—Our French Let-ter—Runche Farming—Waste by Washing— Stock Notes...... Veterinary-No Diagnosis-Atrophy or Marasmus in a Horse Horse Matters.—Educating the Trotter—Blind Bridle Potency of the Human Voice in Controlling the Horse The Farm.—Increased Culture vs. Increased Acreage—Proper Seasons for Cultivation—No Mystery About Breeding—Forsge Plants—What is Texas Fever—Side Shows at Fairs—Overfed Pigs.—Agricultural Items.

pigs - Agricultural Rems - Agricultural How to Raise Welons - Russian Market Apples - Export Trade in Apples Protection Against the Canker Worm - Horticultural Experience - Horogan - Horticultural Experience - Horogan - Agricultural - Horogan - H Apiarian.—We Want More Honey—Wintering

New Summary—Michigan
General—Foreign
Patrs—Similia—By The Cow Yard Burs
Meelloneous—Catching a Crah—Property Rights
of Wives—Bear-Hunting in California—Saving
the Tree

the Tree
A Similar Case-How Jehiel Made \$50, and how
the Young Vanderbilts Beat the Rec rd—Prof.
Masperro's Mummy -Received ---Varieties---Chaff.
Couchold.—Emily Fa'thful—Neighborhood Literary Societies—Random Jottings—A Sketch
From Life--Two Good Ideas
Nitro-Glycerine—The British Grain Trade...

Agricultural.

SUGAR FROM SORGHUM.

President Colman, of the Cane-Growers' Association of the Mississippi Valley, has recently returned from a visit to Champaign, Ill., where the process of making sugar from sorghum is being carried on. He is very enthusiastic over the results so far obtained, and predicts the day is not far off when the northern and western States will furnish all the sugar needed for home consumption. He said that the Champaign institution is now turning out thirty barrels of sugar a day, which sells at eight and one half cents a pound at the works. And all this success has been obtained in the most unfavorable season that we have had for many years. Indeed, so unpropitious was the season that Profs. Weber and Scovell did not expect to make sugar at all, and told the stockholders of the company so. They knew they could make sirup, but the juice fell so much below that of last year in sucrose that they had no expectation of obtaining sugar in paying quantities. The first batch that was made the stockholders were present and wore long faces. It was at night, and sugar being made. The result was awaited with great anxiety. At last the test came, and, to the astonishment of all, out came the crystallized fluid even before cooling. There was then a regular jubilee. Here were new works, costing \$25,000, that had not been erected without considerable difficulty. It was an experiment to settle the question whether sugar could be made in the North as well as in the South in such quantity as to make it pay. The season had been exceedingly unpropitious for the growth of cane. The latitude was Northern Illinois, and the planting was on the level prairie. The spring had been very cold and wet, and seed lay in the ground a month or more without germinating. Seed planted on the 23d of June matured as early as that planted a month or six weeks previous. The rainfall throughout the three summer months in the vicinity of Champaign was eighteen inches, while in usual seasons it has not been half that, and the sorgo crop needs but little rain and revels in drouth. The mean temperature during the same months was six to eight degrees lower than usual,

the greatest amount of saccharine. And yet, not withstanding all these unfavorable circumstances, on the very first trial, before the seed was fairly ripe, the company were in possession of several thousand pounds of most excellent sugar, and from that time to this there has not been a single failure in obtaining sugar, at least 40 per cent of the entire amount of sirup crystal lizing, and the balance of course making a number one article of molasses, commanding fully the prices of the New Or-

while hot weather is needed to develop

leans commodity. In answer to the question as to what he attributed this success after so many failares, Mr Colman gave a description of the process employed, which is as follows:

"The whole process is simple as can be. In the first place the acid in the juice is hearshzed by lime, as practiced by most sirupmakers—the litarus paper being used as a test. This is done in the cold juice in he defecating tanks, just before defecaion, which consists in bringing the juice to a boil and thoroughly skim other substance is used for defecation at off through pipes to the evaporator, where it is reduced to a semi-sirup, then filtered through bone-black, then pumped into the vacum-pan, where it is reduced to sugar, and when cooled swung out through the centrifugal. That is all there is of it. The mest peculiar point is in using the lime properly, so as to neutralize the acid. This part needs close attention. No solutions, used. Of course the vacuum-pan plays a estimate for filling the ditches is made on very important part, as the sirup is boiled the basis of part being done by hand and at a lower temperature. There is no

made with such certainty and in such quantity as to pay. And there has not been a single failure—not a single trial digging the ditch and laying the tile will when the same results have not been ob-

PRACTICAL FARM DRAINAGE.

We are in receipt of a little work with the above title, just published by J. J. W. Billingsley, of Indianapolis, Ind. It contains a great deal of information in regard to the subject of drainage, where it s necessary and how it should be done to give the best results. Among the benefits to be derived the author, C. G. Elliot, mentions a few of the most observable, namely, the prevention of the failure of crops on account of excessive moisture: the improved condition of the soil, fitting it to receive the seed at an earlier period; the less labor of working well drained land; the prevention of 'heaving" in the soil from the presence of too much water during the winter, and also protection against freezing out. These advantages are of course known to every farmer who has done any underdraining. As to the kinds of land that require drainage we may mention sloughs require drainage we may mention sloughs and ponds, of which our State contains a great number; flat land that is under cultivation, and liable to be cold and wet in mains, is from 15 to 20 dellars per acre, early spring, and baked and cracked dur- at prices as they exist at the present writing the summer months. Of this last description the flat clay lands that extend north from Detroit through a portion of Macomb and into St. Clair County, are a their corn to start on these lands will an-

preciate the truth of what we say. Of the various systems of farm drainage that have been tried, the author says none have stood the test of time but open ditches for surface drains, and tile pipe for under drains. Those systems that contemplate the use of boards, brush, gravel, stone, etc., have always proved

long run. There are certain rules that the farmer must observe if he would realize the full beneficial for all alike. Because they hill follows:

Third.—The pipes should have a sufpermit water to enter.

regular grade.

of permanent value. In selecting tile that which has been burned hard enough to ring when struck with anything hard, but not drawn out of shape by excessive heat, should be taken. They should be smooth on the inside, and of circular shape, as they can be laid more easily and have greater capacity than any

But of course every farmer knows the advantage of having his fields underdrained, and the only question that he plowed land showed in the growing seacares about discussing is the relative cost son beside the rest of the field which was and profit of the work. On this subject we finished in the spring, that it is better to give some extracts which will serve as a plow in the fall, then there would be some culating upon the expense:

It will be easily understood that a field or farm may be so situated that very little expense will be required for large mains into which to discharge the laterals. It may be for the reason that the field is near which is easily reached. then be reduced to a minimum expense There are often cases where a main drain of considerable size must be long and laid deep in order to give the necessary

outlet to the field. It is the custom of ditchers to dig ditches and lay tile by the rod, though a more convenient unit would be the foot or one hundred feet. As a basis, we will say that ordinary diggers can be had for \$1 50 per day, and good ditchers at \$2 00 per day. For a main drain, laid at different depths and with six-inch tile, the expense

Depth of Ditch.	Cost of Digging & Laying	Cost of Tile.	Cost of Filling Ditco.	Total Cost per 100 feet.
3 feet	\$1 50	\$4 00	30 cents	\$5 80
4 feet	2 10	4 00	42 cents	6 52
5 feet	3 00	4 00	66 cents	7 66
6 feet	5 10	4 00	78 cents	9 88

Deptn of Ditch.	Cost of Digging & Laying.	Cost of Tile.	Cost of Filling Ditch.	Total Cost per 100 feet,
3 feet 4 feet		\$6 00 6 00	36 cents	\$8 16 8 88
5 feet 6 feet	8 00	6 00	72 cents	9 72

These tables give a pretty close estimate of the cost of mains in general, when wages are two dollars per day for good ditchers. To this should be added the cost of boarding the men while at work, part needs close attention. No solutions, and of hauling the tile from the factory, powders, or chemicals of any kind are or station to which they are shipped. The part by team work. It is often the case

will be found in such cases that the cost of digging the ditch and laying the tile will run over, rather than under the estimate. It should be clearly understood that these items of cost will vary greatly with differ ent years and in different localities. The cost of tile and labor are not the same for two years in succession, hence the fore-

STATE JOURNAL

going estimate must be varied with such changes. Changes.

Branch drains, laid from three feet to three and a half feet deep, in ordinary farm land which will spade easily, will cost \$2 per hundred feet for digging the ditch, laying the tile and filling up the ditch.
Three inch and four inch tile cost from \$1 32 to \$2 00 per one hundred feet respectively. Add to this the cost of boarding the men while engaged in the work, and of hauling the tile to the ground, and we have a close approximation of the cost of draining per hundred feet. There are a few incidental matters, such as protect ing the outlet tile, silt basins if any are needed, and surveying, which should be taken into account.

The actual cost per acre will depend upon how many rods of drain are laid upon an acre. A field having several wet places and always troublesome to cultivate in the spring, to say nothing of the loss incurred, can often be drained out in good shape at a cost of about five dollars per acre for the whole field. The cost of draining (1882.)

FALL PLOWING.

An agricultural paper at this time of the fair sample. They are strong lands, with | year, without an article, either original or capacity for growing excellent crops of copied, on the above subject, would not be grain or grass, but they require under- considering those topics which the season draining to make them reliable in case of suggested, and which some writers for a late spring or a hard winter. Those who farm rapers consider it a solemn duty to were vainly struggling last spring to get perform. I could write an article filled with the usual stock of ideas, detailing all the happy results which are generally stated as following the practice, if I believed them, but I don't. The reasons for the practice will not apply to one per cent of the lands of our State, and to the ninetynine per cent, fall plowing would have no compensating advantage over spring plowing, for the usual crops grown here. less effective and more expensive in the The practice is advocated from analogy, on the supposition that what is good for one soil or one situation, must be equally benefit of tile draining, and they are as | corn in New England, and cut ditches and run open furrows through their wheat First.—The pipes should be of sufficient fields in New York and Ohio, that is no size when laid at proper depths to carry reason for our practicing their plans. All away all water which may come to them. our spring crops delight in freshly plowed fore the season for sowing and planting arrives to do the plowing for all the ficient space between them at the ends to spring crops we desire to grow. The advantage accruing to fall plowed lands from Fourth.-Each separate line should be freezing and thawing is very mythical in-Fifth.—The tiles should be of good less much labor is expended to loosen the soil deeply and thoroughly. The usual material and well burned in order to prove cultivation given to spring plowed fields will not suffice to properly prepare fall plowed lands, so that the saving in time argumens is not sound.

The labor for the season is not closed up usually until freezing weather prevents more than a start to be made, at the most, in fall plowing. We often see the advocated practice attempted, with the plow frozen in the furrow, and but an acre or two accomplished. If this fall basis in estimating to those who are cal- sense in the recommendation, but no such wonderful contrasts present themselves. and the practice becomes less general every year, despite the ever recurring suggestion in "hints for October." The truth is, tarmers do not need many "hints" about large open ditch, or some stream their work between corn husking and is easily reached. Draining will snow flying, except it be to employ every snow flying, except it be to employ every moment of fair weather in securing the crops and preparing for winter. The great spring wheat belt of the northwest must be plowed in the fall, for success in growing the crop is attained only from early sowing as soon as the ground is thawed out to a depth sufficient to cover the grain. But no such exigency urges us, the time allotted for plowing and planting is sufficient if we are prepared to accept the condition as soon as it appears.

Rye and Oats fos Swine. oats and rve which had become wet before threshing and were thrown aside. At first it seemed as if several bushels of good grain had been wasted; but good use has been made of it all. This suggests that we probably often make a mistake in using corn so exclusively as the grain food of our hogs. At present, with us, rye is worth less per bushel than is corn. We feel sure it has no less feeding value. We have known some good farmers who, after pasturing a rye field in the spring, have allowed the grain to ripen, and then turned in a lot of hogs to harvest it. Unlike oats or wheat, rye is comparatively little injured by rains. It

OUR FRENCH LETTER.

Fertilizer from Blood-Preserving Diseas ed Potatoes-Cultivation of Hops.

PARIS. Oct. 20, 1832. FERTILIZER FROM BLOOD.

Coagulated blood is an excellent manure, but its usage is limited; the blood of the slaughter house is rich in nitrogen and mineral matters, but as it decomposes rapidly, it is a dangerous and inconvenient fertilizer. A discovery recently made, for med into a solid, modorous fertilizer. rest being water; dried, it is reduced to miles extent. one-fourth of its original weight; in this there is a grand future for applying the not afford to build better, and partly benew discovery, and which consists in cause after a few years their aspirations do keeping the blood, when quitting the ani- not reach above a log house or a dugout, mal, constantly stirred with a stick to pre- and enough coarse food to supply the acvent the formation of clot, after which tual needs of nature. persulphate of iron is added; a kind of w hich dries and forms cakes, to be ulti-

square yards. PRESERVING DISEASED POTATORS. their nitrogenous matters. Professor soon become rusty, probably from their laid on an incline, or series of inclines, of deed. It certainly helps to settle it into a Muntz has demonstrated, that all alimen- rusty surroundings.—N. Y. Sun. sodden seed bed, which will continue untheir protein substances when exposed to the air, but that no loss whatsoever takes places, if the air be perfectly excluded. Distillery etc. grains are at present in great demand for silo preservasimilarly preserved.

MEW IMPLEMENT.

it is a bill-hook, serving at the same time purifying effect when placed over decay-

Ranche Farming.

Germany.

As the traveler approaches the Rocky Mountains from either side he finds that the words farms and farming have become obsolete among the inhabitants, and that ranche and ranching, from the Spanish rancho, have taken their place. In the valleys among the mountains they are necessarily limited in extent, and nearly all the tillable lands are confined to narrow strips, berdering some rivulet or larger These streams are fed by the melting which fixes the alkaline gas by its displace generally exceedingly cold, it answers very The National Live Stock Journal says:

'We have noticed with interest the rapid growth of a few sows and their litters of pigs which have had access to some sheaf oats and rye which had become wet before tion of those requiring a long season and the authorise the most common and profitable crops are of ammonia. The lime would soon have the sulphuric acid, and form sulphate of tion of those requiring a long season and the authorise the authorise that a sulphate of the sulphuric acid, and form sulphate of tion of those requiring a long season and the authorise the authorise from a sulphate, no quicker mode could the sulphate of ammonia. The lime would soon have the sulphuric acid, and form sulphate of tion of those requiring a long season and the authorise from a sulphate, no quicker mode could the most common and profitable crops are great heat. Everywhere in the mountains and valleys the nights are cool; consequently there are few localities where any except the earliest varieties of corn succeed, leys of the Rocky Mountains.

few acres of potatoes, fix a ditch to supply the plants with a little extra moisture, and then return home, never visiting the spot again until digging time in the fall. If everything goes well, an excellent crop and a large yield will be secured, 'but it does not seem to disturb the ranchman's peace of mind if he fails in this kind of farming three years out of four. The quality of the potatoes raised in these ele-

up the virgin soil near a brook, plant a

vated regions is generally excellent, and much superior to those raised on the plains, e nables the coagulating matter to be trans. or rich prairie soil at a lower altitude, and Fresh blood contains 28.20 of organic good prices in the mining camps scattering mat ter, and 0.80 of saline substances; the over a region of country several thousand

An eastern farmer will consider the prices state it contains 12 to 18 per cent of azote obtained by the ranchmen sufficiently high and 11 to 2 per cent of phosphoric acid to be quite remunerative, especially when Now sulphate of ammonia contains 20 per so little labor is expended to produce a cent of nitrogen. The total number of crop; but high prices and the great yield animals annually slaughtered in France for do not appear to be a sufficient stimulus to food, is 43,000,000, of which number, these mountaineers to make them extend 2,500,000 are oxen and bulls; 7,000,000 their plantations or exert themselves to c ows; 1,500,000 calves; 26,000,000 sheep, give their crops better care. Perhaps there and the remainder pigs, etc. The total is something in the climate which is deof the blood of these animals amounts to pressing to one's spirits, or nature is too 70.000 tons, valuee at 300 fr. the ton. The prodigal in her gifts, but whatever may total value of guano imported into France be the cause, it is certain that the western during the best years, was 50,000 tons, at an ranchmen are about as indolent and easyaverage price of 350 fr. per ton. In South going a class of men as can be found in A merica, where in some places upwards America. They are satisfied to live in of 1,000 animals are slaughtered daily, miserable huts, partly because they can

Strange as it may seem, the larger pro paste is then formed, very elastic, and portion of these ranchmen are eastern men, accustomed in their younger days to the mately pulverized. The product is in- comforts and associations of refined odorous, and contains from 10 to 15 per society; but for some unaccountable reason cent of szote. In the country districts, an the as pirations of their youth only remain ox yields about four gallons of blood, as faint glimmerings of ideas long since valued at 12 sous, and can manure 120 abandoned. They appear to enjoy their crude, half civilized life, and we have heard many of them say they would not M. Bouilliez, a name apropos for his exchange their rude huts and free and process, has adopted the following plan easy mode of living for all the luxuries to for preserving diseased potatoes; he erects be obtained in the older and more thickly im mense boilers in the fields even, cooks settled of the Eastern States. This shows the tubers, and places there in trenches or how easy it is for the human race to return silos, hermetically sealed was wash, cook to bacheriam. Some our readers may and store the potatoes, represents an out- think that they would do differently if lay of nine fr. per ton. The cattle eat this preserve voraciously. Indeed it is we doubt it, for there is something in the becoming general now to store all root climate and surroundings of the western cro ps in silos, instead of in cellars; in the ranchman that prevents his going further Second.—Each line should have a per- fields, and there is usually sufficient time latter case, if destined for the market, or advancing any higher in the scale of there is a loss for the seller, if for con-refinement than the position in which we sumption, for the owner, because potatoes find him. We do not say that he is an etc, exposed even to the uniform temper- igno ramus, for there are college graduates at ure of a cellar, slowly ferment and lose and good scholars among them; but they

Best Absorbent of Ammonia. A correspondent of the Country Gentle-

man writes that paper: "The weight of ammonia per cubic foot is about half that tion, and mix well with forage or roots of air, hence its great tendency to pass upwards as soon as found in or near the surface of the earth. The best agent to absort A very useful implement has appeared; this gas is carbon or charcoal, hence their ing matter. Fine garden soil, or road dust, is also one of the best articles, as The cultivation of hops is on the in- many have no doubt observed, by applying crease, the consequence of deficient a few shovefuls to an offensive outhouse. vintages; farm schools are henceforth to I have seen the effect in the first minute experiment in this new culture, as in after applying. Carbon having this peculiar absorbent power, without producing any chemical change, it will be seen how important it is that a full supply of it should be in the soil to hold the ammonia. In a fermenting pile of manure there is always more or less ammoniacal gas passing off, and for any one desiring to save this there is nothing better or cheaper than earth from a ditch or bank, or any other convenient pile. A thin layer occasionally spread over the manure will effectually secure the escaping gas. Many have, no doubt, often seen the advice of the use of plaster or sulphate of lime, snows in summer; and although the water is ing the lime and forming sulphate of ammonia. It is strange that this error well for irrigating the hot, black soils of should be made, and by those who know the valleys, as rains can not be depended better. Between lime and sulphuric acid upon to supply the requisite amount of there is a powerful affinity, and it is no moisture necessary for producing any kind of farm or garden crop. In some of the advice was given to units the ammonia. If the tion of those requiring a long season and never to be caught by another portion of snlphate of lime.

MR. ALVORD, in his address on the fact ory system of butter making, delivered at or tomatoes and melons will ripen; but Rutland, June 20th, before the Vermont peas, beets, carrots, and all the varieties of Dairymen's Association, stated that the cabbage and cauliflowers, grow to a large farmers of Franklin County, Mass., sent off size, and are of excellent quality. All of during the year 1890, 490 tons of butter, the cabbage tribe of plants appear to find a which brought on the average about three most congenial soil and climate in the val- cents per pound less than creamery butter from factories in the vicinity. This loss of The extreme fertility of the soil of the three cents equalled in the aggregate the valleys and the absence of noxious weeds pretty little sum of \$25,148, which might have a tendency to make the ranchmen have gone into the pockets of the farmers as nower temperature. There is no cars mel zings, and all the crystallizable sugar is preserved. The most incredulous, by using this establishment, will become coning the graph that ditches can be filled with but little expenses of all things pertain of Franklin County, and at the same that disches can be filled with but little expenses of all things pertain of Franklin County, and at the same that disches can be filled with but little expenses of all things pertain of Franklin County, and at the same that disches can be filled with but little expenses of all things pertain of Franklin County, and at the same that disches can be filled with but little expenses of all things pertain of Franklin County, and at the same that disches can be filled with but little expenses of all things pertain of Franklin County, and at the same that disches can be filled with but little expenses of all things pertain of Franklin County, and at the same that disches can be filled with but little expenses of all things pertain of Franklin County, and at the same that disches can be filled with but little expenses of all things pertain of Franklin County, and at the same that disches can be filled with disches can be filled with but little expenses of all things pertain that disches can be filled with disches can be filled with but little expenses of all things pertain of Franklin County, and at the same that disches can be filled with but little expenses of all things pertain of Franklin County, and at the same that disches can be filled with disches can be filled with but little expenses of all things pertain o

Waste by Washing.

soil the greater the amount of the farmer's hard as formerly to get a living. best capital carried to the sea to aid in forming islands and deltas. And in Iowa our rich, loamy soil is very much inclined to float away in our floods. This is owing acre, giving a total of about 45,000,000 to its loose and crumbling nature. Hard rains not only wash away the cream of the New York and Wisconsin together profarms, but cut deep and hideous ditches and gullies. So long as the prairies of the bushels. The product in 1879 was estiwest were covered by grass, and sod formthey always command a ready sale and ed almost impervious to water, the rains had but little effect. So soon as the sod is broken and the soil loosened, the attrition by the rapid flowing of the water is taking the best part of the land which the owner imagines he has a good warranty deed for. We know of farms on which, twenty-five years ago, the sod was unbroken along the | wheat, rye and corn, the latter for distillravines, the water flowing on the top of the ing purposes as well as feeding. sod, which now have deep, yawning channels, eight feet deep and fifteen wide. And still the washing goes on.

It is not only in the ravines that this on all rolling land, and more or less wherever the water runs on the surface. There are but few remedies for this des truction of the fertility of the farm. The hilly or rolling lands should be kept in grass, the sod preventing washing. And tile draining is the best. No water should flow off to the streams on the surface. It should be absorbed by the earth just where it falls, and pass through the soil to the drains. Twenty years ago there were side hills which had a goodly coating of rich soil, which have been denuded by the rains, exposing the rocks and hard pan until little or no grass can grow on them. They never should have been plowed. With a compact sod formed by half a dozen kinds of rich grasses, the hills would be worth more annually than the same amount of the best plow land on the farm. Pasture treated rightly grows better the longer it is continued in grass. Some suppose pastures run out. Not so. They may be gnawed and starved out, but time makes them better instead of worse. - Iowa Register.

Stock Notes.

THE Fat Stock Show opens at Chicago Thursday, November 16, and continues for one week. A large number of people from Michgan will be in attendance.

attention of those who want some superior Chester White or Poland China hogs to his stock. He is a thoroughly reliable and very successful breeder.

Mr. N. A. CLAPP of Wixom, offers som well bred Berkshires for sale, all from recorded stock. He has bred some of the finest Berkshires that have ever been seen in Michigan. In 1881 he was awarded eight first prizes at two fairs on his stock.

MR. GEORGE W. STUART, of Grand Blanc has returned from his trip among the sheepbreeders of Vermont and Western New York. He purchased nine ewes and seven ewe lambs from L. P. Clark of Addison, Vermont. The breeding ewes are from one to five years old, and one of them is a full sister to his celebrated stock ram Moses. Mr. Stuart has also secured the use of Mr. Clark's stock ram 119 for use in his flock.

It is a long time since we have had a chance o notice the arrival of any good Michigan cattle in Detroit; but on Saturday we had the pleasure of looking over eighteen head that were a credit not only to the party who fed them but to the State. They were brought in by Messrs. Brown & Spencer, the well known lrovers, and were fed by Mr. Frank Corwin. on the farm of our old friend, Mr. Samuel Lyndon. They were high-grade Shorthorns. three years old, stood short on the leg, had fine level broad backs, good shoulders and very fine boned. To look at they did not appear large, but when weighed they averaged 1.550 pounds, a good weight for three-year olds. Each one of them brought as much as our scalawag steers, and cost but little more o produce than it would to grow one of them. MR. C. R. BACKUS, of Williamston, Ingham

on Thursday, November 23d. There are quite a number of these animals young stock hat have not yet been bred, and are from the bull Wiley Oxford 3d 34111, a bull bred by B. B. Groom.of Winchester, Ky., by Oxford's Geneva 24221, out of Gloster's Wiley by Louan's Muscatoon 23828. Oxford's Geneva was by 8th Duke of Geneva (28390), dam 7th Maid of Oxford by 7th Duke of Airdrie (23718). The or obscure symptoms which have escaped females at the foundation of the herd were from the herd of the late Henry Warner, of Dexter. The stock are all in breeding condition, perfectly healthy, and will be sold without reserve. The terms of the sale are THE reports of the Department of Ag-

riculture show that the crop of buckwheat will be about an average, namely, 11,000,-000 to 12,000,000 bushels. Pennsylvania As the swelling in the shoulder has been produces nearly one half of the crop, and reduced, and the animal has the power of reports 95 as the average condition, 100 motion in its limbs, we would advise you representing a full normal yield and not an to consult a competent veterinary surgeon, average of good and bad seasons. New who can from a personal examination of York makes an average of 85. No other the animal diagnose the disease. If he

cause foreign born people have not had their tastes educated up to a buckwheat We do not sufficiently estimate the loss standard. Or perhaps Americans are getto our farms by washing. The richer the ting lazier, and don't want to scratch so

> The average yield of barley in the Uni ted States this season is put at 23.5 bu, per bushels for the entire country. California. duced more than one half, or 27,000,000 matod at 44,000,000 bushels.

> THE potato crop of the German Empire in an ordinarily good year is 23,500,000 tons. It is stated that the petato crop of 1882 is only about 13,000,000 tons. This deficiency in the crop will require to be made good by an increased consumption of

It is reported that hog cholera has broken out with great virulence in Grant and Lafayette Counties, Wisconsin. A. depletion is progressing. It is radically so farmer living near Lancaster, that State, lost 75 head, and another 60 within a few

> THE Cincinnati Price Currrent estimates the summer packing of hogs in the west at 3,224,842 hogs, against 4,803,689 for the same period one year since.

Peterinary Pepartment

Conducted by Prof. Robert Jennings, late of Philsales, Pa., author of "The Horse and its Dissases," "Cattle and their Diseases," "Sheep, Swine
and Poultry," Horse Training Made Kasy," etc.
Professional advice through the columns of this
contrast to regular subscribers free. Parties desiring
nformation will be required to send their full
name and address to the office of the Farmen. No
questions will be answered by mail unless accompanied by a fee of one dollar. In order that correct
nformation may be given the symptoms should be
accurately described, how long standing, together
with color and age of animal, and what treatment,
liany, has been resorted to. Private address, 201
first Street Detroit

No Diagnosis.

LEXINGTON, MICH. November 1, 1882. Veterinary Editor Michigan Parmer.

Sirs -- Can you tell me what is the matter with the calf, it was running in new seeded clover, and was in good condition, did not see it for sometimes a week at a time; last Friday I found it very much reduced in condition and I thought about dead, but it still lives without any change except to fail in flesh, symptoms are as follows: head drooping, eyes bright, breath very short, and every few minutes it drop its tongue from its mouth and pants like an animal that is tired out, its mouth shows bright pink spots, pulse very quick, bowels quite regular, tongue spotted with minut red spots, great thirst, appetite very good, age 6 months, color, red and white, grade Durham. Please answer in next FARMER. H. S. HAYWARD.

Answer .- It is difficult in the absence of personal examination of a sick animal, to diagnose the disease satisfactorily to ourselves, or prescribe a remedy. The symptoms in your calf have either been imperfectly described, or complications exist which we cannot make out from the symptoms given. The bright eyes, natural evacuations, appetite good, and the absence of cough, such named conditions are unusual where fever, a disturbed respiration, and rapid pulse are prominent symptoms. If you will send us further particulars, and state whether the spots in the mouth are of a pustular character, and any other symptoms you may observe, we will take pleasure in giving you advice.

Atrophy or Marasmus in a Horse

Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer: I have a bay horse ten years old that has been lame in the right fore shoulder or leg for seven weeks. When taken he dragged his leg with his toe on the ground, not seeming able to bring it forward, then in about three hours he laid down and has been down ever since. A swelling appeared on the shoulder blade which disappeared in two days by being bathed in amartweed tea. His appetite is good. He lies still, except for pawing a little and raising his head. Tried to raise him in a sling but it seemed to hurt him and he made no effort to stand. He was in fair order when first County, has decided to sell the greater part of taken but is now a mere skeleton. Any his herd of Shorthorns, some 18 head in all, instruction will be received with thanks.

> Answer. - The symptoms you have given unsupported by any other, plainly indicate the shoulder as the seat of disease. But the inability of the animal to rise upon its feet, and its general emaciated condition, leads us to suspect some hidden mystery your notice, and which we believe may safely be placed under the head of atrophy the usual causes of which, are want of exercise; dimination of nervous influence, and a debilitated condition of the blood, which may arise from organic disease of the heart, lungs, mesenteric glands, and in some cases without any apparent cause. Such cases usually have a fatal termination.

CLYDESDALE and

HAMBLETONIAN

HORSES

Personal inspection solicited. Catalogues

SMITHS & POWELL

anstif SYRACUSE, N. Y.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed by John Knapman and Eleanor, his wife to John Kelly, Jr., bearing date the 18th day of January A. D., 1878, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Wayns on the 19th day of January, A. D. 1878, in liber 143 of mortgages, on page 152, which said mortgage was only assigned by said John Kelly, Jr., to January A. D. 1882, in liber 21 of the Register of Deeds for the County of Wayns on the 29th day of August, A. D. 1882, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Wayns on the 29th day of August, A. D. 1882, in liber 21 of assignments of mortgages, on page 47, and upon which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of four thousand, eight hundred and sixty dollars, and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the debt now remaining secured by the said mort age or any part thereof; now, therefore, no tice is hereby given that, to eatisfy the amount claimed to be due as aforesaid, with the legal costs of sale and the sum of one hundred dollars provided for its actiful the contraction.

ciaimed to be due as aforesaid, with the legal co of sale and the sum of one hundred dollar

of sale and the sum of one hundred ioliars provided for in said mortgage to be paid as an attorney fee, and by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and in the statute in such case made and provided, I shall sell at public anction to the highest bidder on Thursday, the 21st day of December, A. D. 1882, at 12 °0 clock noon of said day, at the westerly front door of the City Hall in Detroit, Michigan, that being the building in which the Circuit Court for the County o' Wayne is held, all those certain pieces or parcels of land known and described as follows, to wit: Lots numbered fifty-three (53) and fifty-four (54) of McKeown: subdivision of out-lot number ninety-six (96) Woodbridge farm, in the city of Detroit, Waynes County, Michigan, JAMES B. HENDERSON, RONALD KELLY, Assignee of Mortgagee,

o31-26t

ARREARS of PAY and BOUNTY
to Union Soldiers

Milo B. Stevens & Co.

OFFICES: Le Droit Building, WASHINGTON, D C.; Case Building, CLEVELAND, OHIO; Abstrac Building, DETROIT, MICH.; Metropolitan Block EMICAGO, ILL.

YE

AMARITAN

Garmore's Artificial

JOHN GARMORE,

Sizer's Antiquarian Book Store

Largest stock of old, new and rai books at Lowest Prices. end

CORN AND COB MIL

CAST CAST-STEEL GRIM

Monarch and Young Americ

the rupture becoming strangulated, ture, salve, or "rupture curative com called "radical cure," or "common se catent or cruel machinic."

fled "Fadical cute," of the transfer of the tr

iss method or treatment, and receive ites and return home same day, and continue elloyment while under treatment, if abdominal pre ure be avoided. Treatment applies to each sex at II ages. A positive cure guaranteed, Why continue of the c

sure be avoided. Treatment applies to each sea and all ages. A positive cure guaranteed. Why continue the truss and suffer the many allments that invariably follow the unnatural truss pressure upon the integral organs, when an absolute cure is in store for you Avoid these evils and obtain A PERFECT CURE by consulting Drs. LOGAN & CADY at their permanent offices, 2024; State Street, Chicago. References given at the offices. Hours, 9 a. m. and 4 p. m. Letters of inquiry with stamp receive immediate attention.

EFF Consultation and examination free.

all Nervous and seases. To Cler Lawyers, Liter Lawyers, Liter, Merchants, Ladies and a sedentary em tration, Irregular tration, Irregular to blood to blood to who re nerve tonic, appears stimulants.

Free. CAUTION: Descri

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Educating the Trotter.

Wallace's Monthly, in reference to the right age at which to begin fast work with the

colts, savs: "That 'early maturity brings early de cay' is a very old maxim, far older than any writers on the horse. It is more than a maxim, for it is a law of nature that pervades all animal and vegetable life. This law is not limited to life when under the controlling and restraining influence of man, but extends to all life in its normal, as well as abnormal condition. We must depend upon this law, therefore, as an argument against early training, for under it the colt that matures early will decay early, whether he is trained or not. The trouble does not grow out of any law of nature, but out of the violation of that law while she is carrying on her process of building up the colt into the nature horse. The colt is required to do the work of a mature horse long before he is a mature horse, and his powers being thus overtaxed we have the long train of evils and decrepitudes that follow.

" The ordinary farm experiences with three-years old colts are very apt to mislead the average horseman in his estimate of the approximate maturity of animals of that age. A three-year-old that has been well cared for will do a great deal of light farm work and do it constantly without injury. From this fact it is argued that if a three-year-old can stand to work along side of a mature horse-he can stand to train alongside of him. This is true, provided he is not trained too fast. A three-yearold would stand a great deal of training at a three and a half or four minute gais, but when you come down to the neighbor hood of 2:30, the conditions are all changed The strength of a blow is in proportion to its momentum or the velocity with which it is delivered. If we let a bammer fall without propulsion we will not strike the application of ever so large an amount of nail a very hard blow, but if we increase the velocity of the hammer we increase the strength of the blow. Just so it is in the trotting horse. At a three and a half or four minute gait, the foot drops slowly and strikes a very light blow, but as we increase the speed we increase the velocity with which the foot strikes and consequently increase the concussion in the same pro portion. Hence 'it is the pace that kills,' and there is no possible connection in which this axiom is so applicable. The muscles proper may not be injured, but the tendons, sinews, ligaments, sheaths, bones and joints are tender and immature. and they are not prepared to withstand without injury, the concussion which is inseparable from a high rate of speed. The delicate membranes or filaments that abound in the limbs and feet become inflamed and diseased from the concussion. and the animal is a cripple while the gross or members seem to be in their normal condition."

Blind Bridle. The American Farmer, in speaking against the use of the blind bridle, says: 'We know not who invented this instrument of horse torture, but we know tha he did not understand the anatomy and physiology of the eye of a horse. Human vision is binocular-that is, we see the same object with both eyes-and so adjust the axis of vision that the object appears single, though seen with both eyes. But the eyes of the horse are placed on the side at right angles with the longitudinal line of the body, so that it is impossible that two eyes. Now, by blinding the eye in the direction in which it was intended in ed to use an oblique vision, as if we should cover the front of our optics and be compelled to see only by the corner of our eyes. This unnatural and constrained use of the eye must to a greater or less extent impair vision, if not entirely destroy it. The object for which the blind bridle is used is not accomplished by it. A horse is more readily frightened when he cannot see the object of his dread than if he can have a fair view of it. But it is surprising to observe with what tenacity men hold on to an absurd and cruel practice, when a moment's reflection would teach them bet ter. Nineteen out of twenty horses you see in harness have blind bridles on, and if you ask the owner to explain its benefits. or why he uses it, he will be utterly unable to give a rational answer. We are not surprised that draught horses are subject to diseased eyes-we wonder that they are not all blind."

Potency of the Human Voice in Controlling the Horse.

The reins may guide the horse, the bit may inspire him by its careful manipulation, and the whip may urge him forward to greater ambition; but the human voice is more potent than all these agencies. Its assuring tones will more quickly dispel his any season, allowing those soils to be plowfright; its se were reproaches will more effectually check his insubordination; its sharp, clear electric commands will more thoroughly arouse his ambition, and its gentle, kindily praises will more completely encourage the intelligent road horse than the unitsed forces of the bit and reins and the lacsh. No animal in domestic use more readaily responds to the power of kindness can be done, and the rougher the surface, than the road horse. - National Live-Stock so as to expose it to the elements, the bet-Journal.

THE Birmingham (Ia.) Enterprise says: "Last week we stated N. L. Calhoun had gathered 100 ears of corn that weighed 160 pounds. A great many have expressed doubts as to the truth of the statement. He brought us in four ears that weighed seven pounds and two ounces. Wm. Vincent also brought us in a sample of white corn, four ears of which weighed six and one-fourth pounds, This would be hard to beat."

It seems impossible that a remedy made of such common, simple plants as Hops, Buchu, Mandrake, Dandelion, &c., should make so many and such great cures as Hop Bitters do but when old and young, rich and poor, pastor and doctor, lawyer and editor, all tes tify to having been cured by them, you must believe and try them yourself, and doubt

Che Farm.

Increased Culture vs. Increased Acreage. Intelligent men are beginning to see the

folly of increasing the size of the farm at the expense of its culture. A few see what multitudes could never be brought to realize, that it is better to raise five hundred bushels of wheat on ten acres rather than on fifty. The latter is the practice by the majority of farmers in some whole districts, especially where the land is let to tenants. It is one of the blessings connected with the high prices of labor that it forces the farmer to ecoaomize the time of his men and teams by cutting short the number of acres plowed, harrowed, and harvested, and increasing the fertility of the fewer acres gone over. One man and one team may thus be made to answer when ten acres are put into wheat, where four men and four teams would be necessary to put in fifty acres. By sowing clover on a heavily manured field the product is enormous. The aftermath turned under and the surface harrowed and rolled, and rolled and harrowed and well coated with manure, will ensure a heavy crop of wheat. Seed again with clover and turn under after cutting one crop of clover, and manure again and sow to wheat. Large yields will be certain and sure to increase from year to year, until fifty bushels will be as common to the acre as five are now. A man can afford perhaps to thus bring up ten, if not ten, five, two, or one acre, but when fifty acres are to be thus treated, he is either a old, wealthy or enterprising man who will dare attempt it.

One difficulty, which is usually a preventive of this mode of culture, is, want of faith in ultimate success. Land run down, so as to produce only five bushels of wheat or corn to the acre, cannot be made to produce like Virginia soil by the manure the first year.

It requires several years in the great laboratory of the soil for that kind of chemical action to take place, when the crude elements are supplied even bountifully, necessary to furnish the readily assimilable pabulum for an extraordinary crop of wheat or corn. Hence the neces sity of keeping up the liberal supply year after year. And when once the land is brought to yield her generous increase, a wise farmer will have no difficulty in keeping up a degree of fertility that may well surprise the slip-shod farmer. State legislatures or State Agricultural

Societies might do a much more unwise

thing than to offer a liberal premium for thus bringing up poor land, to show its possibilities. Take, for instance, a farm located in a district where the average yield of wheat or corn is reported at five bushels of wheat and ten of corn per, acre. Offer a premium of one hundred dollars for the five or ten acre field that could furn sh evidence of the greatest increase of yield in three years over the three previous years. Hundreds might be stimulated to bring up their land who now think such a thing entirely impracticable. Thousands of acres of land have been turned out to the common as "old field" after having been exhausted of its fertility by cropping with tobacco, that might be brought in the course of five years into remunerative culture. It would require as much money expended in manure as the present value of the land before the of the head and axis of each eye is nearly first remunerative crop could be raised, but after that, all expended on it would bring ample returns. Very many men as true what all college professors have the same object can be distinctly seen with are now working land that does not pay tor its culture. Teams are worked down -much is paid for hired help-hands are its construction that it should see, it is forc- boarded, when the whole crop will scarcely pay the wages and value of board, throw ing in the use and keeping of the teams, the implements and the land. We kn w this is so. What is the remedy? Work fewer acres. Double, quadruple what you have done for each acre worked, curtail expenses by hiring less help-feeding less team-using less seed-wearing out less plows and harrows-by taking fewer but more profitable steps on fewer and more fertile acres, and let the rest lie idle, or sell it. -Practical Farmer.

> Proper Seasons for Cultivation. A correspondent of the Country Gentle-

nan writes to that journal in reference to the condition of the soil when about to be worked: "Much is yet to be learned about plow-

ing, as to the time it should be done. the condition of the soil, and the different kinds of soil. Indiscriminate working of the land has been too prevalent in the past. and is still carried on to a hurtful extent. It is important that all land should not be wet, though there is a great difference in soils as to the hurt received. Sandy and peaty soils are least affected, for the reason that they speedily part with their excess of water. They may therefore be plowed at ed first that are more exacting in their demand, the most exacting of all being clay. Too much eare can hardly be exercised in its treatment. If quite compact or tenacious, or badly hurt by previous abuse; and it is desired to get it in the best condition that working will admit, plow in the fall. The drier the ground, the later work can

"Heat and mosture have an excellent effect upon the soil in preparing it for the use of implements in reducing it. This may be aided by manure, and more materially in the summer than at any other time. I consider summer the best time, in my experience, for working all kinds of soils. But let the work be done, not when the soil is dry, but when sufficiently moist (not wet) to reduce it to mellowness. The fallow is an example of the benefits of summer working, and it may be improved by doing the first plowing in the fall, if the brown-eyed pea have flourished exworking after a rain in summer. The dificulty is to get time, in the crowd of other work, to do it. But it is the true way of feet drills. This, considering the un-

taken, loams may be plowed at any season; the value of the cow pea in the north for quite light soils at almost any time in any forage. One thing, however, is certain in season; but clay requires for its best suc- our trials this year; that for the best recess, the aid of all—the cold of winter, the | sults we must plant in drills and cultivate freezing and thawing of the spring, and the during growth rather than sow broadcast." heat and moisture of summer. This with the help of implements, worked when the soil is a little moist, will put our clay in the best condition, so as to greatly increase productiveness, and with the aid of manure make the highest return.

"The point after this is to keep the land in this condition; never to plow or work the soil when wct, especially in spring, when the sun bakes and spoils it. Early fall plowing should be done when the ground is dry enough, for when wet it has a similar effect as in spring, drving to hardness, though in a less degree. Late fall plowing, if dry, is the best that can be done with clay; but it is risky to defer it so long, as the land then is usually wet. Yet I have known land (clay,) plowed late in the fall or even in winter, when moist, do well, and even better than that beside it plowed early when dry. The chances are that in late fall or winter plowing, the frost will take immediate effect and the snow, should it fall then, and even be heavy, will not be able to pack it. This packing, this dense condition, is the great difficulty with clay. Our efforts are to be employed in preventing it. Frost and heat, and their elternate action in spring, aided by vegetable material or sand mixed with the soil, are our means to improve it and keen it improved. It is then one of our very best soils, not costing more to put in condition than other soils, unless sand is used, only greater care must be exercised in timing the work. All this is done with much greater advantage if the soil is drained, as there will be less water-the great enemy of clay-to inter-

No Mystery about Breeding. At the late meeting of the Society for the

Promotion of Agricultural Science held at Montreal, Canada, one of the topics down for discussion was "To Discover and Systematize the Principles of Stock Breed ing." Mr. Wallace, in his Monthey, prods the eminent scientists for the announcement of this profound object in the following rather unmerciful manner: These learned gentlemen suppose there is some hidden mystery in stock breeding and they set themselves to work to "discover" that mystery. So long as they keep on that tack their voyages of "discovery" will never end. There is no mystery about it, and there is nothing to be "discovered" except the man with sense enough to breed to what he wants. All the talk about intri cate combinations of blood to produce certain results may do very well for theorists, but with practical and successful people it is little short of an insult to their intelligence. The law of the case is so simple and plain, so far removed from everything that requires "discovery," that a little child can understand it. Breed to what you want. This is all the "discovery" that the Collings or Bickwells or anybody else ever made in improving domestic animals. It was not in-breeding nor out-breeding nor cross-breeding that did it, but the good judgment in selecting and mating animals with the "qualifications sought for. If you ask the average college professor how to improve the horse he will tell you to go to the Arab, with the utmost confidence. If you tell him the Arab is not able to run with the race horse nor trot with the trotter, the poor man is overwhelmed with the mystery, and sets about to "discover the principles of stock breeding." The trouble is he has no practical knowledge of the subject, and he accepts said for a hundred years. He fails to realize that horses, like dogs, are now bred for special adaptations and qualifications. and that the only way to secure these qualifications is to breed to the animal possessing them. Wanting a pointer dog he would be a veritable fool who would go to the greyhound, or wanting a trotting horse he would be no better who would go to the Arab. Beyond the exercise of a sound judgment in selecting the best representative of a line possessing and transmitting the qualities desired, there is no complication, no mystery, and no "discovery" to be made.

Forage Plants.

Dr. Sturtevant has been experimenting with some plants generally recommended by seedsmen for forage, and reports that teosinte does not offer any promise of being available for forage purposes in competition with corn, sorghum, millet, or the grasses. He finds the chief objection to sorghum to be the slenderness and slowness of growth during its early stages. Of pearl millet, Chinese bean and cow peas he says:

"Pearl millet "is another forage crop whose trial this year gives no opportunity for a favorable report. Its slowness of growth and its late maturity and the coarseness of its foliage all in our one trial seem to condemn it.

"The Chinese bean is another plant recommended for forage by some seedsmen. Planted by us for this purpose, it has been a manifest failure. It seems, however, a strong, hardy, vigorous-growing, prolific bean, and perhaps it is of sufficient earliness to offer promise of usefulness as a field bean-it is too early yet for us to decide. This plant appears to

be botanically a Vigna. "The cow peas show a marked difference between the varieties. The Black and White variety has developed an enormous prolificacy, with but little foliage; single plants containing 50 to 70 long pods, usually containing 12 beans each. These pods, however, ripen their crop consecutively instead of all at once. The small chocolate-mottled pea is also calves, or colts, in that fashion, hence very prolific, had very little foliage until these are rarely diseased. Cough and difafter the crop commenced to ripen, and ficulty of breathing is caused by indigesthen, curiously enough, commenced to tion, and the common disease of which start out runners, which now have attained quite a length. The green-eyed and clay, instead of in June, as is usual, and by ceedingly since the first of August, and now both of these varieties have entirely concealed the ground between the four reducing an obstinate clay soil, the treat- favorable nature of all the earlier parts of

What is Texan Fever?

Texan fever is simply splenic fever, and a form of anthrax. Texan fever is a delusive misnomer, for the disease prevails all along the Gulf Coast from Florida to Texas, and occasionally occurs in the North from natural causes. It is known in Europe and England, and as splenic fever is included among the socalled anthrax diseases. Anthrax is not a specific name, nor one that in itself indicates any specific disease. It is the Greek work for coal or charcoal, and is used because the distinguishing feature of anthrax diseases is a carbonizing of the blood and the appearance of black or gangrenous esions upon or in certain tissues or organs, The most pronounced of the anthrax diseases is "black quarter." the charbon of the French, and this disease is marked. not only by the black disorganized tissue under the skin on the shoulder or flank in nany cases, but also by the enlarged disorganized and black spleen. This latter is the most marked effect of splenic fever, the so-called Texan fever. This occasion may serve usefully to

all attention to the danger now prevalent in the dead and decaying herbage of the low pastures to which cattle are made to resort to eke out the Fall feeding. This type of diseases is the result of blood poisoning by means of cryptogamic plants which are taken into the stomach with the herbage and are then carried into the blood. They increase rapidly in the blood and in a short time become so numerous as to deprive it of its oxygen and carbonize it to such an extent as to produce death. This accounts for the stupor which marks the early stages of the disease, and the black blood in some, and the dark urine and black soft spleen in others. It is how ever, by no means the case that every animal that is infested with these parasites becomes seriously diseased. Some are able to resist, and the Texan cattle do resist the disease very frequently. But yet they carry the germs of it with them. and wherever they go their excrements and secretions are poisonous to Northern cattle. which take the disease from these apparently well cattle in this way, and usually die of it. Occasionally Northern cattle take it spontaneously, and some have died of splenic fever which were never within a hundred miles of a Texan steer, so that cautionary advice may be usefully taken.

Side Shows at Fairs.

In an account of the fair of the Burlington County (N. J.) Agricultural Society held at Mount Holly last month, a correspondent of the Rural New Yorker well

'The best part of the grounds-that in front and to the left of the main entrance -was given up to gamblers, fakirs, sideshows men with lung testers, galvanic batteries, and all kinds of chance games. Many farmers were fleeced by them. Never did I see such large numbers of gamblers at an agricultural fair of like size. and I am surprised that the officers of the Society not dere tolerated but, to a certain extent, became partners in the swindles Presumably, the officers are men of ordinary good sense; now, any man of ordinary good sense must know perfectly well that the reason why these classes flock to agri cultural fairs, is to fleece the visitors, and hat they expect to succeed in their efforts. mainly because dwellers in the country are not as well "posted' as dwellers in the city with regard to the tricks and devices by which these fellows manage to appropriate other people's money. Owing to the excellent chances they have of doing this at agricultural fairs, they are willing to pay well for permission to exercise their vocations, and those who accept this pay, knowing the objectionable use which will be made of the purchased privilege, become, in a certain sense, partners in the transaction, receiving their share of the dishonest profit in the price paid for permission to fleece the public. In many cities the owner of a house devoted to disreputable purposes is criminally and civilly responsible for letting it for such purposes. why should't this rule be applicable to the managers of fairs? In my opinion it should be more stringently enforced against them than against any one else, for agricultural fairs are ostensibly held, not to put money in any body's pocket, but for moral purposes-to instruct the public, and mainly the agricultural portion of it, and for this very reason many of them receive bounties from the State to aid in this laudable object. The rural districts are the strongholds of the steadiness and thrift of the country, and it is hard that these virtues should be most insidiously attacked by institutions ostensibly gotten

up to promote their development." Overfed Pigs.

The Irish Farmers' Gazette says: When young pigs are sick it may be pretty certainly understood that they have been overfed. The general treatment of pigs seems to be based upon the idea that they are naturally greedy and gluttonous animals, and that this habit should be encouraged as much as possible. Hence all the diseases which so frequently affect pigs. When a young pig is a tender animal, his stomach is not much larger than that of a human infant about as old, and yet people will cram the little creature with sour slop, grease, milk and corn meal until it can swallow no more. And when the pig is sick one wonders what is the matter. We do not feed lambs or partial paralysis of the hind parts is the chief symptom, and which is cerebro spinal meningitis, is caused by indigestion and malnutrition, which cause disturbance of the circulation and congestion of the brain and spinal marrow, with loss of nervous power. The treatment is to give a dose of salts and one scruple of saltpeter ment also clearing it of weeds. If care is the season, offers encouraging results as to daily afterward, and feed very sparingly. Agricultural Items.

THE plants most benefited by an application of salt are cabbage, celery, asparagus, tomatoes, onions and radishes. Salt on land renders it more friable, as it possesses the property of attracting moisture from the atmosphere. Grasses are most readily affected by salt: it is generally of advantage to bulbous plants and those with succulent leaves.

A FRENCH chemist has been experimenting with a view to discovering the cause of the peculiar flavors of cheese. His experiments tend to prove that neither climate, soil, food, manipulation nor variety in the breed of ows largely affects the quality of the cheese. t would appear rather that a fungus mould, allied in some cases to yeast, in others to mold, is communicated Ly germs in the atmospher to the cheese, and this it is which gives it its distinguishing flavor. Sanguine people already look forward to the time when the farmer will be enabled to inoculate his cheeses with a variety of ferments, so as to produce Cheddar, Stilton, Parmesan or Gruy-

THE celebrated Nickerson cheese factory at

Houlton, in Aristook County, Maine, is said to be one of the most perfect establishments of its kind. It is one story high, cheaply, but well built, double walls around the stor ing room, which makes it possible with a little fire heat to keep the cheese till cold weather or till the prices offered suit the patrons. The factory with all its equipments cost but \$1,200, but it now contains, piled upon its shelves, over 900 cheeses, each weighing 55 pounds. The price asked is 131/4 cts., and if sold at that price, as it is hoped it will be, there will be nearly \$8,000 to divide among 56 patrons, many of whom keep but a small number of cows. This summer it received 6,000 pounds of milk per day, and it is expected that next summer at least 10,000 lbs. er diem will be furnished.

A CORRESPONDENT of the American Cultiva or says of Hungarian grass that the ground must be warm at the time of planting, and the soil must be a dry one, that is, free from standing water. A careful examination has shown that the Hungarian is a very shalow rooting crop-it feeds very near the surface when the temperature of the soil is the highest. Another peculiarity noted has been that a single cold or cool night checks the growth of leaf and forces a growth of seed. He advises planting not earlier than June 20, in order to secure the warm soil, and the certainty of no cool nights during the ensuing six weeks; second, manuring or fertilizing close to the surface, and just scratching in: third, planting at least six pecks of seed per acre. Cut just as the heads begin to be discovered. The cattle will then prefer it to timothy, and it will be found fully as nutritions

As a purifier, Ayer's Sarsaparilla acts directly and promptly. A single bottle will prove its merits. Many thousands of people are yearly saved from dangerous fevers by the xercise of a little timely care in properly cleansing the system by the use of this remedy.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PLUSHES!

Ladies in pursuit of either of the above will find it decidedly to their advantage to look at our Stock. We are carrying Larger Lines than at any previous sea son, and our Prices are usually Lower than the Lowest.

William H. Elliott 139 Woodward Ave.

LOOSE'S EXTRACT

RLOSSOM THE GREAT

Blood Purifier

It CURES Rheumatism, Cancer, Salt Rheum, Scrofula and Erysipelas. PRICE, \$1.00 per PINT BOTTLE NOTICE,

NO TICE,
No family should be without LOOSE'S RED
CLOVER PILLS. They cure Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Constipation, and act on the liver and
kidneys. In boxes of 25 pills, 25c., 5 boxes, §I. For
sale by all druggists, or address J. M. LOOSE &
CO., Monroe, Mich. Send for testimonials. Beware of imitations, and get only the genuine. Farrand, Williams & Co., Swift & Dodds, James E
Davis & Co., wholesale agents, Detroit.



Established 1840. THE CELEBRATED
"BRADFORD" PORTABLE MILL. CORN, WHEAT & FEED, FLOUR MILL MACHINERY lend for descriptive Circ. Address plainly HOS. BRADFORD & CO. 74, 176, 178 W. Second 8 CINCINNATI, 0. or G. S. WORMER & SONS, Agents.
DETROIT, MICH.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



CONSTIPATION

Should not be regarded as a trifling ailment. Nature lemands the utmost regularity of the bowels Pherefore assist Nature by taking Simmons Live Regulator; it is so mild and effectual. BILIOUSNESS. One or two tablespoonfuls will relieve all the roubles incident to billious state, such as Nausea, bizziness. Drowsiness, distress after eating, a state of the route of the r

tter, bad taste in the n DYSPEPSIA. The Regulator will positively cure this dreadful isease. We assert empatically what we know to

COLIC. Children suffering with colic soon experience lief when Simmons Liver Regulator is administed ch.

The Regulator restores the enfeebled digestion and enriches the impoverished blood.

The Take only the genuine, which always have the control of J. H. ZEILIN & CO,

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. KIDNEY-WORT FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF CONSTIPATION.

complicated with constipation. Kidney-Wort strengthous the weakened parts and quickly cures all kinds of Piles even when physicians and medicines have before failed. 3-2 E-M you have either of these troubles

PRICE SI. USE Druggists Sell KIDNEY-WORT

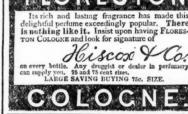
PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM This elegant dressin is preferred by thos nilar article, on a ount of its superi-leanliness and purit to the scalp and ha

Parker's Hair Balsam is finely perfumed and is warranted to prevent falling of the hair and to re move dandruff and itching. Hiscox & Co., N.Y Parker's

Restores the Youthful Color to Grey or Faded Hair

A Superlative Health and Strength Restorer. If you are a mechanic or farmer, worn out with erwork, or a mother run down by family or house-old duties try Parker's Ginger Tonic. If you are a lawyer, minister or business man exhausted by mental strain or anxious cares, do not take intoxicating stimulants, but use Parker's Ginger Tonic If you have Consumption, Dyspepsia, Rheumaism, Kidney Complaints, or any disorder of the lungs, stomach, bowels, blood or nerves Parker's Ginger Tonic will cure you. It is the Greatest Blood Purifier And the Best and Surest Cough Cure Ever Used. If you are wasting away from age, dissipation or any disease or weakness and require a stimulant take GINGER TONIC at once; it will invigorate and build

tent from preparations of ginger alone. tox & Co., N. Y. 50c. & \$1 sizes, at dea GREAT SAVING BUYING DOLLAR SIZE. FLORESTON



FARM MILLS For Stock Feed or Meal for Family use.

10,00 IN USE.
Write for Pamphlet.
Simpson & Gault M'fg Co. Successors to STRAUB MILL CO. CINCINNATI, O. 021-3m

CATTLE PUMP! Waters all kinds of stock perfectly without atten-tion, hand or wind. Simple, durable, and cheap; equals any windmill. Sent on trial. Send for cir-cular. E. B. TAYLOR & CO. Indianapolis, Ind. je20-tf

500,000 acres on the line of the WISCONSIN CENTRAL R. B. GHARLES L. GOLBY, Land Commiss'ner FREE. MILWAUKEE,WIS.
IN WISCONSIN.
85-3m



YOUNG MEN will not only save money but va uable time in the future by attending the Grand Rapids (Michigan) Business College, where they will receive a thorough, quickening, practical education Send for College Journal, 2011.18

Aber Store From Investigat Mentach, White From Investigate Mentach, White From Investigate Mentach, White From Investigate Mentach, White From Investigate Mentach Men

WHAT WILL THE WEATHER BE TO-MORROW O Pool's Signal Service Barometer



OR STORM GLASS AND THERMOMETER COMBINED.

VILL TELL YOU!

It will detect and indicate correctly any change in the weather 12 to 48 hours in advance. It will tell what kind of storm is approaching, and from what direction—invaluable to mayigators. Farmers can plan their what coording to its predictions. Saves 50 times its cost in a single serving the contract the removed reached, which alone is worth the present the most eminent. Physicians, Professors I RID TO ATO R is enclosed by the most eminent. Physicians, Professors I RID TO ATO R is enclosed by the most eminent. Physicians, Professors I RID TO ATO R is enclosed by the most eminent. Physicians, Professors I RID TO ATO R is enclosed by the most eminent. Physicians, Professors I RID TO ATO R is enclosed by the most eminent. Physicians, Professors I RID TO ATO R is enclosed by the most eminent. Physicians, Professors I RID TO ATO R is enclosed by the most eminent. Wowill send you a sample one, delivered free, to your place, in good order, on receipt of \$1, or six for \$4. Agents are making from \$61.80 and \$1.00 and \$1. Pool's Barometer has already saved me many times its cost, in f

t is a wonderful curjosity and works to perfection. F. J. Romerwow, Milwaukee, Wi BEWARE OF WORTHLESS IMITATIONS. None genuitelihout our Trade Mark, and Signature of J. A. Fool, on back of Inst D. a. Pool TRADE WARK.

nstrument warranted Perfect and Reliable. Size 9% inc.
If not satisfied on receiving the instrument, return it at fund your money. Please state where you saw our advert

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOVEN Horticul C. M. Hove horticulturista the Massachu and synonym

A CO

manner in wh The best fruit is the m ng that unde culture and to form, size an original excel they are supp and worthy o already by value. Thus pear-probab produced in the Doyenn no less than of them belo the others in and New En St. Michael, and in Phila most valuabl synonym, its Bon Chretier was an unkn Mr. Bartlet supposed to Robert Mann nized it as ar in 1799; it h

ally dissemin restore the c known as th "So with best of all fo burg, with n delicious wh nyms, and cherry, with older if not familiar ait late A. J. D nam Russet, Roxbury Ru Autumn W Bosc. The phia, descri new and fin though poss name of Esh old Hosea S 50 years ago timore, unde Pound. Fo apple was c

under the n

and in Engl "It is q many of the neglected, 1 even when culture, pro though noth lence. Som the fruit scions and g which rece fruit is, per more beauti the name m forgotten; y mands atte notice of so distinct var person in w we have W Frazer's Bla Black Tarts apple. Al nurserymen seen the fru who have, are not alw

then somet gent pomol One of the ing of the was on rai Bowling G following " Have ally so, giv manure, es

the want of

several frui

ter, previo land as es deep. As and out of break, and feet one v then use a off the oth a ditch 16 subsoil plo of the dite about a bu pile in th check; tra hill on top with hoe i have abou manure, a inches abo drop five hill, and weight, ar the dirtar is favorab or six wee mence s sprinkle t has been level teas most like Soon as leaves, in ways with and thin In thinni

pinch or disturb th your hoe or seed-le or injure ways, an scrape th keep you dirt with hill. As a growth hoe or fir

end of th and at th Corticultural.

Horticultural Nomenclature.

C. M. Hovey, one of the leading eastern

7, 1832

Artificial
Ear Drum.
Id worn by him
the hearing. Enrears, he hears with
distinctly. Are
nd remain in posiescriptive Circular
Do not be deceived RMORE,

seases. To Cle
Lawyers, Lite:
Merchants
Ladies and a
sedentary em
t causes Nerv
ration, Irregu
of the blood
bowels o
or who re
ervetonic, apper stimulant DICAL CO.,

Book Store. new and rare ces. -end 3 W. SIZER CHICAGO. Americ D COB MILL ills made with STEEL GRINDS strict (Miller to any arposes. Will gri sier, and wear let ion guaranteed. Shellers, Feed Cillis. Send for cices. GRICULTURAL CLOUIS, MO.

TS.

an a radical co

is no res a treatise LY CURED LY CURED

LAS can be ensed with, and
imperited by

knife, ligaund," no see

trusting and
trusting and
alm st painalm st painalm

r permanent rences given Letters of tention.

nd \$5 outfit Portland.Me

ROW eter BINED 48 hours om what teir work e season. ice of the od by the PRD! It frame, in good \$5 to \$29 cells at uable to ney pre-d temms. ey-order,

rely on it ancisco. refect sat-lars. i, Mich. weather. ee, Wis. genuine Instru-

E and

horticulturists, has the following to say, in the Massachusetts Ploughman, about errors and synonyms in nomenclature, and the manner in which they generally originate: "The best test of the excellence of any fruit is the number of its synonyms, showing that under certain conditions of soil, culture and treatment, they vary slightly in form, size and color, but yet retain their original excellence in so high a degree that they are supposed to be original productions and worthy of extensive cultivation, though already by some rejected as of no great value. Thus we have in that famous old pear-probably never excelled when produced in its original excellencethe Dojenne Blanc, or St. Michael. no less than twenty-five synonyms; one of them belonging to our own country and the others imported; here around Boston and New England and generally called the St. Michael, in New York the Virgalieu, and in Philadelphia the Butter pear. Our most valuable pear, the Bartlett, is only a synonym, its true name being William's Bon Chretien. For more than 25 years it was an unknown pear found growing in Mr. Bartlett's garden in Roxbury, and supposed to be a seedling until the late Robert Manning, in 1828 or 1829, recognized it as an old English pear introduced in 1799; it had, however, become so generally disseminated that it was impossible to restore the original name. In France it is

"So with the most popular if not the best of all foreign grapes, the Black Hamburg, with no less than 36 synonyms; the delicious white Frontignan, with 22 synonyms, and again the Black Tartarian cherry, with 15 synonyms. Most of the older if not the younger pomologists are familiar with the tenacity with which the late A. J. Downing insisted that the Putnam Russet, was entirely distinct from the Roxbury Russet, and that the Paradise of Autumn was only a synonym of Beurre Bosc. The late Dr. Brinkle, of Philadelphia, described what he supposed was a new and fine seedling pear-as it really is, though possessing some faults-under the name of Eshelman, which proved to be the old Hosea Schenck, cultivated more than 50 years ago by the late Mt. Corse, of Baltimore, under the still older name of Moore's Pound. For many years the Baldwin apple was cultivated in Western New York under the name of Steele's Red Winter, and in England as the Pecker apple. "It is quite easy to understand how

known as the Williams pear.

many of these errors have occured. A tree neglected, perhaps, for a long time, or even when not neglected, from ordinary culture, produces only a crop of fair fruit, though nothing remarkable but its excellence. Some friend or amateur, thinking the fruit of superior quality, procures scions and grafts young and vigorous trees which receive extra attention, and the fruit is, perhaps, very much larger and more beautiful, than the original; possibly the name may not be known, or if known forgotten; yet the fruit is so good it commands attention, and falling under the notice of some cultivators is pronounced a distinct variety, named probably after the person in whose garden it was found; thus we have Warner's Black Hamburg grape, Frazer's Black Tartarian cherry, Ronald's Black Tartarian and the Putnam Russet apple. All these fall into the hands of nurserymen, who, not perhaps ever having seen the fruit, take the opinion of those who have, aud continue the errors. They are not always intentional, but result from the want of a thorough knowledge of the several fruits as well as the trees, but even then sometimes deceiving the most intelligent pomologist."

How to Raise Melons. One of the papers read at the late meet-

ing of the Kentucky Horticultural Society was on raising melons, by W. Cook, of Bowling Green, Ky., in which he gives the following directions: "Have your ground rich. If not natur-

ally so, give it a good coating of stable manure, early in the spring or in the winter, previous to your planting. Plow your land as early as the season will admit deep. As soon as the ground gets warm and out of danger of frost, harrow and rebreak, and harrow again; then lay off eight feet one way with one horse plow, and then use a large two horse plow; and lay off the other way eight feet, throwing out a ditch 16 or 20 inches deep; then run a subsoil plow once or twice in the bottom of the ditch; then put two shovels full, or about a bushel of fresh stable manure in a pile in the bottom of the ditch in the check; tramp the manure firm; make your hill on top of manure by dragging the dirt have about six inches of dirt on top of inches above the level of the land. Then drop five or six seeds in a bunch on top of hill, and press them in with your full weight, and cover with foot or hoe from the dirtaround your track. If the weather is favorable, the plants will be up in four or six weeks. As soon as the plants commence showing through the ground, has been dissolved one cunce nitre and a level teaspoonful of Paris Green; this will barrel extra. In the Glasgow market there most likely protect the plants from bugs. Soon as the plants have attained three leaves, including the seed-leaf, work both ways with cultivator and double-shovel, and thin out, leaving one plant in the hill. ways, and in working the hill with hoe,

the vines commence covering the ground and setting fruit, give them a thorough cleansing with hoe and fingers, and your work is about done. After this, as you gather your melons pull out big weeds as they appear. In working, never break the hill under any circumstances; if it gets hard baked by the sun and rains, let it alone; the firmer the hill is kept the better. and don't you forget it,' for if you do and oosen up the hill, which will certainly disturb the roots of the vine, you have done an injury that will not likely be repaired by a hard beating rain the succeeding day or night. Don't mix any 'wellrotted' stable manure in the hill. A small handful of bonedust or other like fertilizer may do some good. I have given you my mode for raising melons, and I have never had a failure, either in dry or wet seasons. Of course, in 1ich bottom or new, cleaned, rich upland the manure and ditch can be dispensed with."

Russian Market Apples.

Prof. J. L. Budd, of the Iowa Agricultural College, who is now in Russia looking after the iron clad fruits of that region, writes to the Iowa Homestead as follows respecting the varieties of market fruits

"The blackberries, huckleberries and cranberries we see here are wholly unlike those of the United States. I should also state that plums and cherry trees are not grown in tree form any more than are the gooseberries and currant. They are really large bushes with several stems from the roots. The pruning is done by cutting out the older stems, as the most and the best fruit is found on the younger off-shoots. Really these porthern cherries and plums are large shrubs rather than trees, but very desirable in fruit.

"In fruit growing the Russian is a creature of habit and a close follower of the habits of his forefathers. This tendency is bad enough in south Europe, but it is intensified here to a degree often painful to the versatile American. For instance, in the immense province of Vladimio, east of Moscow, the whole province is given to growing the cherry. Hundreds of proprietors have orchards of ten thousand trees (or rather bushes), and the products are shipped to every part of the empire. In the cherry season, Vladimio cherries are plenty and cheap in every Russian city reached by railroads or water. We are told that whole trains are loaded with them for Siberia and the far northeastern cities of the plains. South of Vladimio, but still near to the 50th parallel, where the thermometer reaches at time 50 degrees below zero. Fahrenheit, is grown the plum in quantities absolutely immense. These plums vary in season and color, but they are all of one race, which seems indigenous to northern Asia. Many of the varieties we met at Nishney are equal to the best German prunes, which they resemble in shape and texture of flesh. The color is usually red, and the suture at one side is peculiar to the race. As we go south (or rather east of the Volga), we reach the apple growing districts, not because the soil or climate are better than in Vladimo, but because the people happened to drift in the early ages in this direction. One of the large orchardists who brings truit here by the barge load grows only four varieties specially suited for the Nishney market during August and the first week in September. These varieties are (1) Borovetsky a large oblong variety with crimson stripes. In quality and appearance it is superior to our Duchess. (2) Miron Krasnui, an early variety now past its prime. It is showy. mild in flavor, and much eaten from hand by the Russians, who do not like acid apples except for cooking. (3) Titofka-This is not our Tetofsky, but is a very large, oblong, rigid, highly colored, and really good variety. Many of the specimens look so much like large specimens of Benoni as to deceive the expert. The flesh is pinkish white, somewhat coarse, but breaking, tender, juicy, and pleasantly sub-acid. This variety seems popular in all parts of Europe. (4) Summer Aport.-In Russia are grown four Aports, three of which are late autumn or winter. The

stem and lip, something like Roman Stem." Export Trade in Apples.

It is noticeable that the export shipments

one now in market on the Volga in im-

mense quantity is known in Moscow as

Aport Oseniari. It is large and highly

colored with splashes of pink and crimson.

It may always be known by it one sided

of apples from New York have been larger of late than from Boston, which is the reverse of what they have been in former seasons. The total export shipments for the week ending Oct. 21 were from New York 15,633 barrels against 10,949 from Boston. There had been previously shipped from New York 35,616 barrels, so that the total exported for the season would be with hoe from the ridge; seed. You will 51,248 barrels; from Boston there had been exported this season before last week manure, and your hill about two or three 24,613 barrels, so that the total exports thus far this season have been 35,562 barrels. The total exports from Boston and New York this season have been 86,811 barrels. Baldwins and Hubbardstons averaged twenty shillings six pence; actual net to shippers; \$3.30 per barrel. The freight on apples from Boston to Liverpool has declined to seventy-five cents per barsprinkle the hill well with water, in which | rel. Apples can be shipped to London via Liverpool at about thirty-seven cents per

have been no sales of Boston apples. A cable despatch from Liverpool on Monday last announces the sale of 4000 barrels of American apples at advanced prices, as follows; Kings, 22 to 25 shil-In thinning, don't pull up the plants, but lings per barrel (the English shilling being pinch or cut off at the surface so as not to about 25 cents our currency); Baldwins, disturb the roots of the plant left, and with | 17 to 20 shillings; Northern Spy, 15 to 20 your hoe raise the hill up even to the first shillings; Roxbury Russets, 16 to 18 shilor seed-leaf, but be careful and not cover lings; Greenings, 14 to 16 shillings. A or injure the leaf. Keep cultivated both very active demand is reported in Liverpool at these prices. Up to the present scrape the weeds off as they appear, and time the European market for American keep your hill made up by bringing your apples has been mainly confined to Great dirt with your hoe from outside of the Britain, but if the opinion of our Minister hill. As soon as your plants have made to Sweden, Mr. J. L. Stevens, is correct, a growth of two or three feet, cut off with there seems to be an opening for them in hoe or finger and thumb six inches of the northern Europe, where no good apples end of the vine, what is called topping, can be grown, as is the case in Denmark, and at this time give them the last general | Sweden and Norway. The few that find working with hoe and plow. As soon as their way to these countries are mostly ject to decomposition, the rind being very quietness as the main features in any pro-

an average of six cents each. Mr. Stevens thinks that the keeping qualities of some American apples, and their adaptation for transportation, as well as the fact that they are of better flavor than any now found there, make them admirably adapted for the markets of northern Europe. The journey is longer than to England, but the prospective price is greater.-American

Protection Against the Canker Worm.

The Massachusetts Ploughman says on this question: "Those who have tree protectors should lose no time in putting them in order and filling them with oil, and those who depend on tarred paper and warm enough during the winter months to equal to soap. thaw the ground, and for the grubs to go up the trees in large numbers, but this is not usual. November, March and April are the months that most of the grubs go up, therefore these are the months that the protectors should be watched the closest. but they should not be forgotten in the winter if the weather be warm.

"Those who cannot keep a constant watch over their trees should provide their orchards with patent tree protectors, which require but very little looking after; but those who can look after them, and do not feel able to purchase protectors, can at a very small outlay, protect their trees with tarred paper, covering it with a prep aration of resin and linseed oil; one part of the former to three of the latter, the proportion to be varied according to the state of the weather, using a larger proportion of oil during cold than warm weather Many persons who use tarred paper, do not use strips wide enough to prevent the grubs from bridging it over with their ead bodies, in seasons when large numbers go up in a single day. If the strip be 12 inches wide, there will be but little danger of grubs getting over, unless the paper s permitted to get dry."

Horticultural Experience.

At the October meeting of the Washtenaw County Pomological Society, held at Ann Arbor, Mr. J. D. Baldwin said he had never good success in planting stone fruits in the fall, better with apple and pear pring. E. Baur lost of a thousand Cuthpert raspberries planted last fall, seven hundred. The plants were mostly feeble, while of a thousand plants put in in early spring he lost none, many plants bearing fruit. In the fall of the centennial year he planted fifteen pear trees and thirty early peach trees, the pear trees all blighted and had to be cut down the next year to a stump, they grew up since however, but most of them have a feeble existence. All the peach trees lived; he had rye straw tied around them. Grape vines could safely be planted in the fall, if a mulch was put around them. Strawberries should be planted in early fall. Mr. Baur's exhibit of German prunes attracted general attention. He stated that while seventyfive of his plum trees were all dying, his German prunes were full of green foliage and the prunes still adhering to the trees; even a frost would not hurt the fruit; rather improve it. He was largely propagating prune trees, as he had become even with the curculio by recent experiments. He ascribes the health of his trees to their German descent; they were root-shoots from trees imported from Wurtemburg, South Germany.

Horticultural Notes.

In a New York jelly manufactury the value of the apple seeds extracted from the pomace is sufficient to pay the daily wages of the men employed.

A. M. PURDY says in the Fruit Recorder: We noticed on some Delaware vines in Ulster County, the Phylloxera. They are quick. ly and easily detected. The leaves-especially the smaller and more tender, were covered on the under side with small knotty or warty protuberances. These contain a small worm and as the leaf ripens and drops to the ground this worm passes into the ground and and down to the roots, and there does its work of destruction. All such leaves should

be picked off at once and burned." Ar a late meeting of the Kentucky Horti_ cultural Society members were warned to be on their guard when purchasing Wild Goose plum trees, for thousands of trees were sold as such that had no right to the name. The following description of the true Wild Goose was given: The fruit should be large, about one inch, or over, in diameter, more round than long, turns yellow three or four days before it becomes red and ripe, and when golden specks about the size of a pin head.

MR. WILLIAMS, owner of a large orchard in Williamsburg, Mass., says that he has observ. ed this year for the first time a difference in the shape of the Baldwin trees that bear in the odd and the even year. The difference is quite noticeable, when it is once pointed out. The even year tree has long and slender branches, reaching out in all directions, while the odd tree is more scrubby, the branches growing closer together on the top. These facts, if corroborated, may be of importance to those who wish to graft the Baldwin.

THE owner of a large apple orchard in Massachusetts, whose trees are this season loaded with fruit, attributes no mean part of his success to his manner of setting the trees, and the care he takes in removing all windfalls and imperfect fruit. He digs a hole about five feet square, in which he sets the young tree, and then he fills it with good soil and well made compost. He never plows his orchards, but applies manure upon the surace. Observation has taught him that the which may be there.

THE citrus men of Los Angeles have made a sand is the best packing for oranges and lemons. The fruit must touch the sand. Experience warrants keeping for five months at least. The dry sand has absorbing power and did well the following season. that apparently takes up all exudations sub-

from France, and are to be found only in porous. Naturally the thoughtful mind the larger cities, where they are sold for suggests that, on the same principle, dry sand must have similar preservative effect on other fruits, such as pears, plums, nectarines, apples, and other smooth skinned varieties.

HERBERT OSBORN, of the Iowa College Agricultural College, recommends as remedies for the scurvy bark louse and the oyster shell ouse, kerosene and soap. The kerosene may e used pure where it can be done with safety but ordinarily it must be diluted with water' This may be accomplished by forming an emulsion of kerosene and milk (akimmed milk answers well) and then diluting with about an equal quantity of water, or by shaking up a mixture of milk, kerosene and water in equal parts, and then adding more water, taking care not to add so much as to cause the mixture to separate. Sprinkle or spray it upon the infested twigs and branches. Soap tree ink, should see to it that the paper is is an excellent remedy. Make a solution of nut on at once and kept covered with some | whale oil soap, one-fourth of a pound of soap sticky substance until cold weather sets to a gallon of water, and apply to the infected in. After the ground freezes there is no parts of the tree, repeating the application danger of the grubs going up until it thaws after a few days. Lye is said to have been out again. Sometimes the weather is used with good success, but is considered un-

> ** " Men condemn in others what they practice themselves." Those who practice the use of Kidney-Wort never condemn its use by others, but commend it to all afflicted with piles, dyspepsia, constipation and all other diseases resulting from a disordered state of kidneys, liver or bowels.

Apiarian.

We Want More Honey. Some thirty or forty years ago there was

nuch more honey produced in eastern Pennsylvania, and especially in the counties contiguous to Philadelphia, than there is at the present time, and we may ask why less attention is bestowed upon this really important branch of farm industry now than before. It cannot be on account of the price obtained, for that is higher now than we believe at any former period. One person, who had abandoned the business, said that the bees made less honey than formerly, in consequence of the scarcity of clover fields and other feeding resorts of the bees; but this can hardly be, as while it is an undecided question that the cultivation of clover has fallen off, the increase of other bee pastures has clearly taken place. Take for instance the market increase of flowers in the garden of every farmer, as well as the increase of vegetable crops, many of which put forth immense quantities of blooms. There are many of trees. He believed in early planting in the cultivated trees also that flower enormously, and far more than make up for all the other losses combined. We rather think that the nice, extra care that bee culture requires over other business to produce the same amount of income, is the cause of its decline. The honey culture, in fact, is a science, and should inspire in those who pursue it a love for it outside of the profit account, and in this case the enjoyment which it imparts must be considered as a part, and a very desirable part

of the returns. The improved hives, which have taken the place of the old, cumbrous ones that were so awkward in handling and failed to yield an equal supply of honey when compared to these remodled ones, make the care of bee keeping much easier and pleasanter. The small glass anartments, each holding two or three pounds of honey, which go with their disposal, make the article much more salable than formerly, though they require careful handling. The bees have a way of hermetically sealing the combs, and if these are kept intact the content will remain for years undiminished m quantity and unimpaired in quality. If, however, the combs become cracked for want of care in packing, handling and transporting, the sweet store crystalizes and becomes opaque and unmarketable, though not very materially injured. Altogether, with due care and a proper management of this beautiful and interesting branch of domestic industry, the apiary should be found upon a dozen farms where it is now found only upon one. - Germantown Telegraph.

Wintering Bees.

J. M. Hicks, in the Grange Bulletin, answers some questions on the best manner of wintering bees, as follows: "In the first place, if bees are located

with an east front and a good roof over them, also a tight or close fitting back to the shed so that the snows and bleak west winds are properly kept off, we would le them thus remain on their summer stands and would not molest them at any time during the winter unless it is merely to brush away the fresh snows that may oc casionally accumulate about the entrance of the hives, which may be brushed away with a broom; and in order to save this trouble we have frequently recomsipe is covered with bright and beautiful mended a board to be set up in front of all the hives, which will keep off many of the snows. This we think is the best of any of the modes recommended on the summer stands, or the old style of allowing our bees to take their chances out of doors. Again, we will further add, that straw may be used plentifully in packing between the hives, which might be set about six inches apart on a bench or wide board, and then cover them over with a good coat of straw. The above method I have found to be good when we had no better. There is still another plan for safe wintering, when it can be had, such a place as a dark garret or room in which bees can be safely wintered; of course there should not be any noise or jarring to disturb the bees, which should be placed in the room carefully after the ground has quite a frozen crust, and do not allow the room to become warm or light to penetrate the windows so as to entice the bees to leave their hives; it will also be well enough to spread some old carpets or cover little rootlets of the apple tree come to the of some kind on the hives in order to be surface of the ground for any nourishment doubly sure of keeping them in the dark as well as very quiet. We have known bees to be kept five months in this way on less than 10 pounds of honey to the hive. discovery of great value to Florida. Dry We once visited a friend in Kokomo, Howard Co., Ind., who showed us bees in

"We advise, specially, the dark and

fine condition that were thus wintered

cess of wintering bees. We are also quite favorably impressed with wintering bees in good dry cellars, provided they can be kept at a proper temperature,

"We have at all times recommended a sufficiency of honey to winter each stock of bees on-say 15 to 20 pounds to the hive, and this depends very much on the mode as adopted for wintering. The outdoor plan on summer stands usually requires twice as much as in-door wintering.

"We once built a concrete house in which we wintered 686 stocks, and the saving in honey alone on that number of hives was sufficient to pay for the cost of the house in one year, the difference being over 13 pounds saved to each hive, as compared with those wintered on their sum mer stands."

PROF. ROBBINS says in the American

"Last year, in reading some of the discussions at bee-keepers' conventions, (I do not remember which one) one gentleman said, in uniting bees, he took slices of raw onions and put in the colonies to be united, the night before, and the next morning put them together. The bees all smelling of onions, there was no fighting. I have done this repeatedly with the best of success! and I desire to thank the gentleman, although I don't remember his name, for it has been worth much to me. Last month I received two beautiful dollar queens from Kentucky. After receiving them I from Kentucky. After receiving them I put them into Peet combination cages and having secured two black queens I placed a caged Italian with each queenless colony. After two days I examined and found one of the queens liberated and all right; the other I found in the cage dead; also the bees that came with her. There had been no effort to liberate Ler. We had a small no effort to liberate Ler. We had a small nucleus in the yard, and my wife put a piece of onion in it and a piece in the hive with the dead queen. After two or three hours, the comb from nucleus with queen and bees were put in the hive and "everything went merry as a marriage bell." No disturbance among the bees; and the queen a lift you are a frequenter, or a resident of a mismatic district, barricade your system against the scourge of all countries-malarial, epidemic, bilious, and intermittent fevers—by the use of Hop Bitters.

If you are a frequenter, or a resident of a mismatic district, barricade your system against the scourge of all countries-malarial, epidemic, bilious, and intermittent fevers—by the use of Hop Bitters.

If you are a frequenter, or a resident of a mismatic district, barricade your system against the scourge of all countries-malarial, epidemic, bilious, and intermittent fevers—by the use of Hop Bitters.

If you are a frequenter, or a resident of a mismatic district, barricade your system against the scourge of all countries-malarial, epidemic, bilious, and intermittent fevers—by the use of Hop Bitters.

If you are a frequenter, or a resident of a mismatic district, barricade your system against the scourge of all countries-malarial, epidemic, bilious, and intermittent fevers—by the use of Hop Bitters.

If you are a frequenter, or a resident of a mismatic district, barricade your system against the scourge of all countries-malarial, epidemic, bilious, and intermittent fevers—by the use of Hop Bitters.

If you are a frequenter, or a resident of a mismatic district, barricade your system against the scourge of all countries-malarial, epidemic, bilious, and intermittent fevers—by the use of Hop Bitters.

If you are a frequenter, or a resident of a mismatic district, barricade your system against the scourge of all countries-malarial, epidemic, bilious, and intermittent fevers—by the use of Hop Bitters.

If you are a frequenter, particular the scourge of all countries-malarial, epidemic, bili no effort to liberate Ler. We had a small disturbance among the bees; and the queen went right along as though she had always been there. Now if bees go entirely by scent, why not make the queens and bees smell like onions, and put them in without any case?"

In short they cure all diseases of the Stomache, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Nerves, Kidneys, Bright's Disease. \$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

That poor, bedridden, invalid wife, sister, mother or daughter, can be made the picture of health, by a few bottles of Hop Bitters, costing but a trifle. Will you let them suffer? disturbance among the bees; and the queen any cage?"

A Fortune

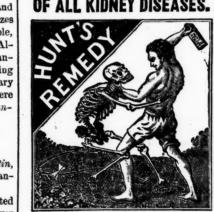
May be made by hard work, but neither can be made or enjoyed without health. Loose's Extract of Red Clover Blossoms stimulates the liver, purifies the blood, and is the best remedy for any disease arising from impure blood. For sale by all druggists.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



FARMERS A 100 page book with recipes for the treatment and cure of all horse and cattle diseases, postage paid, for 25cts. 18,000 copies sold in 1881. Address KREBS & SANFORD. ITHACA, MICH.

CONQUEROR OF ALL KIDNEY DISEASES.



THE BEST

KIDNEY AND LIVER MEDICINE NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL.

"I had suffered twenty years with severe disease of the kidneys; before using Hunt's Remedy two days I was relieved, and am now well." JOSHUA TUTHILL. "My physician thought that I was paralyzed or me side. I was terribly afflicted with rheumatism from 1869 to 1880. I was cured by Hunt's Remedy." STEPHEN G. MASON.

"My doctor pronounced my case Bright's Diseas and told me that I could live only forty-eight hou I then took Hunt's Remedy and was speedily cure M. GOODSPEED.

"Having suffered twenty years with kidney diease, and employed various physicians without being relieved, I was then cured by Hunt's Remed SULLIVAN FENNER.

"I have been greatly benefitted by the use of Hunt's Remedy. For diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs there is nothing superior."

A. D. NICKERSON.

"I can testify to the virtue of Hunt's Remedy in Kidney diseases from actual trial, having been much benefitted thereby." REV. E. G. TAYLOR.

"I was unable to arise from bed from an attack of kidney disease. The doctors could not relieve me. I was finally completely corred by using Hunt's Remedy." FRANK R. DICKSON.

"I have suffered extrangle with kidney disease. remely."

I have suffered extremely with kidney disease after using Hunt's Remedy two days, I was et abled to resume business."

GEO. F. CLARK.

One trial will convince you. For sale by all Druggists. Send for pamphlet to HUNT'S REMEDY Co., Providence, R Prices, 75 cents and \$1,25.

KIDNEY-WORT IS A SURE CURE for all diseases of the Kidneys and

It has specific action on this most important organ, enabling it to throw off torpidity and inaction, stimulating the healthy secretion of the Bile, and by keeping the bowels in free condition, effecting its regular discharge.

Malaria: If you are suffering from malaria, have the chills, are billious, dyspeptic, or constipated, Kidney-Wort will surely relieve and quickly cure. In the Spring to cleanse the System, every one should take a thorough course of it.

41- SQLD BY DRUGGISTS. Price \$1. KIDNEY-WORT

New book on treatment and cure of Cancer. Sent FREE to any address on receipt of stamp. Address. Drs. GRATIGNY & NORRIS, Box 598, Cincinnati, O NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Cures all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin and Blood. *Millions* testify to its efficacy in healing the above named diseases, and pronounce it to BEST REMEDY KNOWN TO MAN.

Guaranteed to Cure Dyspepsia. AGENTS WANTED. Laboratory 77 West Third St., New York City. Druggists Sell it.

DR. CLARK JOHNSON:—

This is to certify that your Indian Blood Syrup has benefited me more for Palpitation of th Heart, of two years' standing, than all other medicines I ever used.

ELSH, Clinton Co., Mich.

GEO. S. HOARD.

ANDRETHS' PEDIGREESEEDS SEEDS For the MERCHANT on our New Plant SEEDS For the MARKET CARDENER SEEDS SEEDS For the PRIVATE FAMILY SEEDS Grown by ourselves on our own Farms

Handsome Illustrated Catalogue and Rural Register FREE TO ALL. MERCHANTS, SEND US YOUR BUSINESS CARDS FOR TRADE LIST. DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, SEED GROWERS, PHILADELPHIA

If you are sick Hop Bitters will surely aid Nature in making you well when all else Limited Book Leave. April Leave. lails.

If you are costive or dyspeptic, or suffering

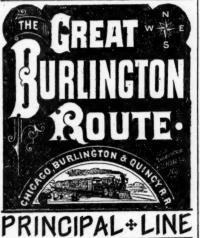
There is no excuse for suffering from CONSTIPATION and other diseases that follow a disred state of the Stomach and Bow-

d, when the use of DR. HENRY BAXTER'S

Will give immediate relief. After constitution follows

Biliousness Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Diseases of the Kidneys, Torpid Liver Rheumatism, Dizziness, Sick Headache, 4038 of Appetite, Jaundice ADoplexy, Palpitations. Eruptions and Skin Diseases, etc., all of which these Bitters will speedly cure by removing the cause. Keep the Stomach, Bowels, and Digestive Organs od working order, and perfect health will be the result. Ladies and others subect to Sick Headache will find relief

and permanent cure by the use of these Bitters Being tonic and mildly purgative they PURIFY THE BLOOD. Price 25 cts. per bottle.
For sale by all dealers in medicine. Send address for pamphlet, free, giving full directions.
HENRY, JOHNSON & LORD, Props., Burlington, Vt.



CHICAGO This Route has no superior for Albert Lea, Minneapolis and St. Paul. Nationally reputed as being the Great be the best equipped Raliroad in the World for all classes of travel. by conceded to
be the best equipped
Railroad in the World for
all classes of travel. KANSAS CITY

All connections made
In Union
Depots.

Try it,
and you will
find traveling a
luxury, instead
the U. S. and
Canada.

Information
about Rates of
Fare, Sleeping Cars,
etc., cheerfully given by

T. J. POTTER.

PERCEVAL LOWELL,

T. J. POTTER. PERCEVAL LOWELL, 3d Vice Pres't & Gen'l Manager, Gen. Pass. Ags., Chicago, Ill. Chicago, Ill. DETROIT, HILLSDALE & SOUTH-

Accom. 7,00 A.M 8.30 A.M 9.00 " 9.17 9.85 " 10,08 " 11.00 ", 11.20 " 3.90 **
3.16 **
3.58 **
4.24 **
4.40 **
4.55 **
5.20 **
6.30 **

DETROIT AND BAY CITY DIVISION. DETROIT, GRAND HAVEN AND MIL-October 16, 1881. Trains leave and arrive at Brush street deper letroit time, as follows: 'rains Leave—

Grand Rapids and Muskegon.

Trains Leave—
Express, at 7:30 A. M. for Saginaw and Bay City
Mail, at 11:00 A. M., for Grand Rapids, Grand
Haven, and Milwaukee
Grand Rapids Express, 6:00 P. M.
Night Express at 10:45 P. M. for Grand Rapids,
and Grand Haven
Sleeping Car attached.
Trains Arrivo—
Through Mail, 5:20 P. M.
Detroit Express, 12:15 P. M.
Night Express, 10:30 P. M.
Holly Express, 8:00 A. M.
T. TANINY, Gon'l Pass, Act., Deiroit. T. TANDY, Gen'i Pass. Agt., Detroit.

Depot Foot of Third Street. Ticket office 154 Jefferson Avenue and in Depot. All Trains run on Detroit Time.

FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE RAIL-

Bay City & Saginaw Mail. . *11:40 a m
Bay City & Ludington Exp *4:15 p m
Bay City & Saginaw Exp *1:30 p m
Bay City & Ludington Exp †3:30 a m
*11:55 p m Sleeping Car on Night and Parlor Car on Day Trains.

*Daily except Sundays C. A. WARREN, P. & T. Agt. AKESHORE & MICHIGAN

Depot Foot of Brush Street. Trains run by Detroit time. On and after Sunday Dec. 16, trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Buffalo & Cincinnati Ex. 7:40 A.B. 1:30 P. M. Chicago Express...... 9:20 A. M. 7:10 s. M. The 10:50 A. M. and the 7:10 P. M. trains arrive and 6:40 F. M. and the 9:30 trains depart from Brush Street depot; the other trains will ar rive and depart from the Third Street Depot.

Canada southern railway. Depot foot of Third street, Detroit time.

Fort Wayne & Jackson R.R THE SHORT LINE

For all points South, Southeast and Southwest, including Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis. Commencing Thursday, June 1st, 1882, trains ill leave as fellows:

Commencing Thursday, June 1st, 1882, trains will leave as follows:
SOUTH. EXPERSS.
Lv. Bay City... 5 25 p. m.
Saginaw... 6 30
Cid Rapids. 10 20
Cid Rapids. 10 30
Cid Rapids. 10 34 11 50 4 30 p. m. All trains daily except Sunday. Accommodatio south from Waterloo on Mondays, not Sundays

M. D. WOODFORD, Gen'l Fr't & Pas'r Age General Superintendent. DETROIT, LANSING AND NORTH

On and after Sunday, Oct. 15, 1882, trains will arrive and depart from Detroit as follows:
Going West Going East | A. M. A. M. P. M. A. M. P. M

CONNECTIONS.
Detroit, with Railroads diverging.
Plymouth, with Finit & Pere Marquette R.y.
Howard City, with Grand Rabids & Indiana R. R. J. B. MULLIKEN W. A. CARPENTER, Gen'l Pass, Agt

WABASH, St. LOUIS & PACIFIC R. R

Londsville.
Ticket offices, 167 Jefferson Avenue and at both depots.
W. H. UNDERWOOD, City Vicket Agent,
FRANK E. SNOW, General Agent,

MICHIGANFARMER

State Journal of Agriculture.

A Weekiy Newspaper devoted to the indus and producing interests of Michigan.

JOHNSTONE & GIBBONS, Publishers. Terms, in Advance.

Subscriptions......\$1 65 per year. OFFICE OF PUBLICATION: 44 Larned Street West, (Tribune Co's Building,) Detroit.

ald confer a favor by having their letters register d, or procuring a money order, otherwise we canot be responsible for the money.

P. B. BROMFIELD, Manager of Eastern Office. 150 Nassau St., New York.



DETROIT, TUESDAY, NOV. 7, 1882.

MR. P. W. RYAN is the authorized subscription agent of the MICHIGAN FARMER, and parties can pay money to him at our risk.

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week have been 287,831 bu, while the shipments were 242,140 bu. The visible supply of this grain on Oct. 28 was 16,078, 308 bu. against 21,252,578 bu. at the corresponding date in 18s1. This shows a increase over the amount in sight the previous week of 1,252,497 bu. The exports for Europe for the week were 1,521,549 bu., against 1,612 438 bu the previous week, and for the past eight weeks 20,-285,310 bu. against 10,954,189 for the corresponding eight weeks in 1881. The stocks in this city on Saturday amounted to 251,451 bu, against 225,295 last week, and 740,311 bu. at the corresponding date in

There has been very little speculation in the market the past week, but the movement in spot wheat has been quite heavy. the sales of the week footing up 618 carloads against 224 for the corresponding week last year. While this is true of spot wheat, the sales of futures have been only 1.336,000 bu, against 3.219,000 during the same week a year ago. Board of Trade men, therefore, are not "skinning woodchucks," as they call their country customers, to as great an extent as usual. Perhaps farmers have found out that their spare change can be more profitably invest ed in improving their farms and stock than in paying for big houses for grain dealers in the cities. Last season was a rough experience for many of them, and they should remember it.

Prices have declined on all grades of spot wheat, while futures have ruled very steady. Red wheat are again lower than white, and not so much inquired for. The stocks of No. 1 and No. 2 white have increased during the week, while No. 3 has dropped off.

Yesterday the market was weak, with values tending downward. Trading was light, and the market neglected.

The following table exhibits the daily closing prices of wheat from October 16th to November 6th:

	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 2.	No. 3
-	white	white	white	red.	red.
Oct. 16	1 0134	9434	76	1 011/2	951/6
" 17	1 00%	9334	77	1 011/4	0 00
" 18	1 0016	94	7816	1 0134	9516
" 19	9947	9314	79	1 01	95
" 20	1 00	9216	79	1 011/4	96
" 21	9934	9234	82	1 011%	9616
66 23	9912	0012	78	1 0114	96
** 24	1 0016	92	0 00	0 00	95
** 25	0916	9016	77	1 00	95
	0 00	9016	78	1 01%	96
" 27	9916	90	771/4	1 00	0 00
** 29,		88	75	. 9916	0 00
" 30	9914	88	76	9882	94
" 31	9944	88	76	2812	0 00
Nov. 1	9816	88	7534	9814	0 00
** 2	99	881/4	7614	99	921/4
66 3	98	873/	7416	00	92
4 4	98	87	75	9714	00
6	9734	86	78	97	93

In futures the market has ruled steady. and values, except in November deliveries are well maintained at about last week's

The following table shows the closing prices of the various deals for the pas

WCCE.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Tuesday			9914	
Wednesday		9834	9934	1 001/4
Thursday	. 9816	981/8	001/4	1 01
Friday		9898	9916	1 00%
Saturday	98	9814	9914	1 001/2
Monday	. 19796	98	991/4	1 00%
mb - statististans	of W.			manad

The statisticians of Europe are engage in a heated argument over the British and Continental wheat crops of the year, and are so far apart in their views that it is useless to attempt to decide which is right. Thus Beerbohm makes the crop of the United Kingdom 72 to 76,000,000 bushels. The London Miller makes 93,579,400 bushels. The Bulletin des Halles makes it 90,552,000 bushels. The differences in their estimates for other countries are about as radical, and what the wheat yield of the British Islands and the continent of Europe really is remains as much an enigma as ever.

It appears that the French farmers propose to resist a further decline in wheat by staying on their farms and attending to their farm work. The poor qualities of wheat have been so far mostly delivered, and for the better quality in hand they demand higher prices. They have received money sufficient for present use and prefer keeping their better qualities of wheat for a more profitable marketing. The Baltic is expected to close early, and very little more wheat will therefore be shipped from northern Russian ports. At present the movement of wheat from both Australia and British India is very light.

The following table gives the prices rul ing at Liverpool on Saturday as compared with those of one week previous:

		Oct. 28.		Nov.		
Plour, extra State Wheat. No. 1 white	128.	6	d.	128,	3	Ċ
do White Michigan	Vs.	1	o.	88.	9	
do western, new.			d.	88,	4 5d	
	400					

As if to add further agony to the situa tion, it is now reported that the California hop crop is turning out to be much short of early estimates. It is now put at 22,000

COEN AND OATS.

The receipts of corn in this market the past week amounted to 18,151 bu., and the shipments were nothing. The visible supply in the country on Oct. 28 amounted to 3,669,145 bu, against 26,449,096 bu at the same date last year. The export clearances for Europe the past eight weeks were 915,743 bu, against 8,373,434 bu for the visible supply shows a decrease during the week of 168,279 bu. The stocks now held in this city amount to 7,741 bu., against 2,541 bu last week, and 15,370 bu at the **Subscribers remitting money to this office in a state of stagnation, and quotations are 741c per bu for No. 2, the same rate as ruled a week ago. Farmers are husking in many parts of the State, and increased receipts are looked for soon. The quietness ruling in this market is a great contrast to that of Chicago, where the past week has been one of great excitement, the fluctuations in price being heavy. At the close No. 2 against 68 to 68 to one week previous. In market is quiet and easy. futures prices are also higher, November corn being quoted at 68gc, December at State Journal of Agriculture. 621c and January at 54f to 54fc per bu. Some Southern corn has been received in Chicago of this year's crop, and has been graded as No. 2. Although the amount was small, it caused a decline in prices. It is reported that a "corner" in November corn exists in Liverpool, and offers to take the grain at a considerable advance, provided it could be delivered this month, were made in Chicago on Friday; but such orders could not be filled. The latest quo tations for old mixed corn in Liverpoo are 7s. 9d. per cental against 7s. 6d one week ago. It now appears certain that western corn will take a long time to cure this season, and the contradictory reports received as to its condition make a very unsettled market at present among speculators. Our own market being largely

> grain, it rules very steady. The receipts of oats in this market the past week were 82,394 bu, and the shipments were 9,589 bu. The visible supply of this grain in the country on Oct. 28 was 4,186,410 bu against 4,365,769 bu at the corresponding date last year. The stocks held in store here on Saturday were 72,450 largely to the better class of stock. Quotabu. against 36,015 bu. the previous week, and 8,926 bu at the corresponding date in 1881. The "corner" in oats closed on Tuesday last, when the prices of No. 2 white were pushed up to 45c per bu. Since then the market has dropped back to its old position, 40c for No. 2 white, and 364 to 37c for No. 2 oats. There is little inquiry at present, and a quiet tone prevails in the market. In the Chicago market there is a fair movement of this grain and a very steady range of values. For No. 2 oats the quotations on Saturday were 344 to 34%c per bu, against 34%c a week previous. In futures November sells at 34c, December at 33%c, and January at 33%c per bu. In New York the market is reported stronger for spot oats, which are quoted at 46 to 46%c for No. 2 white, 53c for No. 1 white, 41c for No. 3 mixed, and 43c for

confined to legitimate business in this

No. 2 Chicago. The market closed steady. HOPS AND BARLEY.

The hon market has been very excited all the week, and prices have advanced to the highest points ever known in the history of the trade. Hop-growers have struck a bonanza this year, and dealers have also got a good share of the profits. In this city there is nothing doing, the extreme prices keeping brewers out of the less stock that will enable them to put off making purchases for a time. Eastern dealers and brewers are said to be completely surprised at the continued strength of the market and enormous advance. Exporters are taking everything they can get hold of in the shape of hops, and at any price. On Tuesday last prices jumped up to 95 to 97 c in the New York market, and two days later sales of choice were made at \$1. Friday choice reached \$1 05 to \$1 10 per lb. for choice New Yorks, 98 to \$1 for mediums and 95 to 97c for low grades. At these prices the market was firm under favorable reports from the English markets. The N. Y. Commercial Bulletin of

Saturday says: "A lot of 1881's sold to-day at 90c cas and the supply of these is now concentrated. A lot of 200 bales very attractive quality is said to have brought \$1 10. On 1882's there was no change for the day, holders remaining decidedly strong, and al business effected within the range of

our quotations.

Quotations in that market yester	day were
as follows:	
N. Y. State, crop of 1882, choice	1 05@1 10
do do do mediums	98 201 00
do do low grades	95@ 97
do crop of 1881, good to prime	95@1 10
do old olds	none
Eastern, crop of 1882, fair to choice	95@1 00
Wisconsin do do	none

Pacific coast do

In this market prices are nominally the same as in New York, but there is no demand. It looks if our growers will have to ship to New York to get prices that are ruling there. It does not look as if there could be a break in prices, as the hops to do it are not in existence. Still it is best to make hay while the sun shines. Towards the end of January or February brewers will be sending to New York and picking up odd lots of poor stock to help them through the season. We consider it doubtful if there is any further advance in prices. This is an unusual year, however, both in politics and hops, and predictions

are not of much value. At Waterville, N. Y., the market is way up. The Times of Thursday last, before the rise in New York City had reached

there, says of the market: "The market has been firm and rising all the week. The price is now \$1 per pound, and many will not sell at that. dealer, yesterday, went out, but could not get hops at \$1, though he offered it several times. He reports several sales at that in the country. We do not learn of actual transactions here at that price, but dealers say they can not them now for less. All the dealers will not pay \$1, but enough will to make the price. The report from New York, by mail received this morning, is hat the market remains firm, and a shippe offered \$1, but brewers are It is reported there that the English market has advanced to £30. Mr. Vandeveer sold 400 bales of 1881 hops to Akin & Son at

The same paper has reports from various points in the hop growing districts reporting sales at 80, 90, and 95c per lb. The growers have got rid of their crops to a

large extent. Barley was received here the past week to the amount of 17,653 bu., and the shipments were 3 854 bu. The amount held in stock in this city on Saturday was 2,973 bu., which shows that the receipts are corresponding eight weeks in 1881. The all being taken for consumption. The visible supply of this grain on October 28 was 2,139,919 bu., against 2,068,135 bu. the previous week, and 2,656,375 at the corresponding date in 1881. There is little change corresponding date in 1881. The market is to note in the position of this grain, the market being quiet and somewhat weak. therefore only nominal. Prices quoted are | State samples are selling at \$1 50 to \$1 80 per cental, with choice samples command ing \$1 90 to \$2 00 per cental. In Chicago barley has been dull all week, and prices are a shade lower than a week ago, No. 2 selling at 82c per bu., No. 3 at 53 to 53½c, and No. 4 at 44 to 48c per bu. The New York market is quoted lower, at 87c per bu, for No. 2 Canada, and 85c per bu. for spot corn was quoted at 71 to 71%c per bu, two-rowed State. At these quotations the

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

There is some improvement to be noted in the receipts, both in quartity and quality, although the demand for choice is still in advance of the offerings. For good to choice lots 27 to 28c per lb. are the ruling figures, and the bulk of the better class of stock sells at these figures. But a choice article would bring even higher prices, as there is very little that could be called such on sale. At retail prices range from 32 to 35c per lb. for good to choice. The lower and medium grades, while a little higher, are only taken when buyers cannot get better, and for such stock there is a wide range of values. In Chicago the market is not as firm as a week ago, and there is a considerable accumulation of stock noted Quotations there are as follows: Fancy creamery, 36 to 38c; fair to choice do. 30 to 35c; choice dairy, 30 to 33c; fair to good do, 24 to 28c; common grades 20 to 22c. In New York values show a decline on nearly all grades of about 1c per lb., with the high prices evidently stopping consumption. The lower grades are hard to get rid of, the inquiry being confined tions on State stock are as follows: Fancy creamery, 37c; choice do, 35 to 36c; fair to good do, 30 to 34c; ordinary do, 25 to 29c, fancy tubs and pails, 32 to 33c; choice do., 29 to 31c; good do, 24 to 27c, and fair do, 20 to 23c per lb. The Commercial Bulletin of Saturday has this to say of the market:

"Strictly fancy goods continue scarce, and occasional small sales are made at outside quotations or even a fraction better, but there is no inclination toward actual buoyancy de-eloped, and the line of figures remains as be-ore. Business in fact, as a whole, is dull, and when goods show the least fault on which buyers can make a claim, holders find themplaced at a disadvantage. A portion arrivals of creamery, especially from est, still give evidences of mixtures, the west, still give evidences though it is thought this will be less promi nent should the weather remain cool ery nice Canadian creamery has sold here at good fair rate. The State dairymen appear to have commenced sending forward accumulation to some extent, but thus far have sh wn nothing in the way of really at-tractive quality, except in occasional odd

Western is quoted in that mark	et a	s fol-
ows:		
Western imitation creamery	33	@30
Western dairy, choice	26	@28
Western dairy, good to prime		@24
Western dairy, ordinary to fair		@19
Western factory, June choice	18	@ 19
Westeru factory, choice current makes.		@1716
Western factory fair to good		@1616
Western factory ordinary		@151/2
The cheese market is quite che	eerí	ul in

tone, and all grades are a shade higher than a week ago. For best State brands 134 to of second quality is taken readily at 121 to 13c. Sales of a small amount of choice New York cheese is reported at 141 to 15c from second hands. In Chicago the market is reported firm, especially for prime stock for which there is an active home demand. Quotations there are as follows: Full cream cheddars, 12 to 124c; cheddars slighty skimmed. 9 to 91c, full cream flats, 121 to 13c; flats slightly skimmed, 10 to 10½c; common to fair skims, 5 to 61c. Young America, 131 to 14c per lb. In New York there has been a slight advance in the value of some grades, to cover increased cost at primary points. Quotations there are as

follows: Fancy white State factory, September make, 12% to 13%c, August, 12%c; prime, 111 to 12c; medium do, 91 to 10c; chôice Ohio flats, 121c; fine do, 11 to 12c; fair to good do, 9 to 11c. The Commercia

Bulletin of Saturday says: "As indicated in our last, the extrem was reached only upon simple perfection of quality, and now we are given the further hint that the protection of certain purchases recently made by shippers re quired that pretty full bids should be made here. To-day, however, no one appear to be in any way anxious about purchasing, and indeed, many refuse to even look at cheese, and parcels on which 13c was bid to arrive at the opening of the week will not, now that they are here, bring within 1c of the above rate, and this without any particular fault being found with the condition. It is claimed that most of the offerings are not up to a per ect standard, but the cheese doubt, be good enough provided there was any competition to get them. The lates cable advices from abroad are understoo to be very cautionary in tone. Holders de not seem to be much worried over th situation, especially where they have first class stock, and will carry over rather than hade 12%c, which is the best quotation warranted at the close.

The foreign markets are reported higher, and in Liverpool choice new American cheese is quoted steady at 59s. 6d. per cwt., against 59s. per cwt. the previous

week. THE feed-mill manufactured by the U. S. Wind Engine and Pump Co., and known as the I. X. L., is a model mill for the farmer. It is the most durable and yet the cheapest iron mill made. One of the best points about it is its extremely simple con struction, making it as easily managed as a common coffee mill. As to the desirability of a feed-mill on the farm there is no stockman who does not know its value. It will be found one of the best paying investments you can make if you have any stock to feed. The I. X. L. can be run by corsepower also, if needed. Send to the U. S. Wind Engine and Pump Co., of Batavia, Ill., for one of their catalogues if you are thinking of buying a mill.

GIFT ENTERPRISES.

The Police Authorities Propose to force the Law Against Them.

After the Superintendent of Police had notified the various firms who were running gift enterprises in connection with their business that it was contrary to law, all of them, with one or two exceptions, quietly dropped their schemes. Mr. Mabley, however, who had gone into it quite extensively, decided, after consultation with his lawyer, to fight the matter out with the authorities, and continued advertising it. A reporter of the Evening News who called upon him, said in the next issue of hat paper:

"Mabley says he does not think he violating any law or ordinance, and he proposes to keep on in what he considers legitimate business if it costs him \$20, 000 to try it in the courts."

He then inserted the following advertise ment in the daily papers: "Several of our weak-kneed neighbors

who were the instigators of the so-called gift enterprises, now plead the baby act. Why? Because they were beaten at their own game. We called their hand and went them several articles better. now lay down and call for a new deal Gentlemen, if you won't pay, don't play! You have promised your customers som gifts; called more or less trade to stores—less, we guess, for your prices were plainly too high-and now, to get out of giving them away after having reaped the rofits, you back squarely out and say, you didn't mean to? 'You did not know t was against the law.' After you have witnessed our fight, and we come off victorious, as we expect to, you will undoubtedly try it again, profiting by the use of do, gentlemen. You have humbugged the the people will most emphatically sit down you. If we are forced to stop, we wil stop; but not until we are compelled to. We do not believe the law has anything to do with our business. We make our money honestly, and if we choose to give a share of our profits to our patrons, its nobody's We owe no one, no one los anything by what we give away, and some of ur customers will get a big benefit, while all acknowledge that they can save from 15 to 20 per cent on anything they buy of us. There is no doubt in our mind that we had not commenced to advertise in this way, others would not have

molested. But when we opened fire the whole trade is up in arms, and complain of us for doing what they have tried to do conscience (?) smites them so that they tremble! How their guilty conscience (nust shake them up about the lies have told. How will they satisfy their ustomers about the promises they have made if they made their purchases of them your promises if you would enjoy the confidence of the people. Our promised gifts will be positively given away, if we have to go up in a balloon to make the dis Don't be alarmed, but make our purchases of us and get your tickets. f a jury of twelve honest men, under the instruction of an honest and impartial udge, shall decide that we are violating the law, then we stop.'

After the appearance of this advertise ment, with its virtual defiance of the authorities, Superintendent Conely very properly determined to institute proceedings against Mr. Mabley under the State law prohibiting lotteries, and his complaint was taken by Police Justice Miner, who also issued a search and seizure warrant for the tickets given away to customers. The warrant was placed in the hands of Captain Burger for service, who detailed three officers to execute it. The officers visited the store of Mr. Mabley and made known their errand, to which Mr. Mabley objected. One of the officers returned to police headquarters with the report of Mr. Mablev's opposition, and Superintendent Conely dispatched Capt. Burger and several other officers to the store with orders to execute the service of the warrant under any circumstances, and to arrest every man who offered resistance. The officers searched the store and finally secured about 50,000 tickets in the various schemes, and they

were confiscated. The course Mr. Mabley has adopted is not one that will be sanctioned by good citizens. A citizen who breaks the law is a law breaker, and is equally as bad as any other law breaker. When a hitherto good citizen publicly announces that he has \$20,000 to sustain him in an attempt to defy the law, he is setting a most pernicious example to the bad elements of society, for if he can openly defy one law, why, they will reason, can we not defy another? Mr. Mabley would be the first one to exclaim against the breaking of a law whereby he was robbed, especially if the robber publicly announced that he was determined to keep at the business and had \$20,000 to fight any attempt on the part of the authorities to stop him. The \$20,000 Mr. Mabley thus proposes to use in defying the law was made under its protection, and it was because the laws were enforced and society protected that Mr. Mabley is in a position to put up that \$20,000 in the figut he proposes to make against a law passed by the representatives of the people of the State. It is to-day the most threatening of the signs in the future of the country that men who have accumulated wealth use it to oppress their fellow citizens or render the law a dead letter. It is what encourages the communist and the socialist, and furnishes them with arguments against society as at present constituted. When the business man has been so successful that he monopolizes a line of trade, drives out or crushes down all opposition, he is very apt to reason that he is invincible that money will enable him to accomplish anything. Such a man is a standing menace to society, encouraging law-breaking and destroying all reverence for the law or for those who are entrusted with its enforcement. It is only another phase of what is popularly known as "boss" rule, which is at present rampant in politics, trade, and manufactures. If such "bosses" can rule the courts and defy the law, socialism and communism is the only protection the poor or weak can have. If gambling is wrong then Mr. Mabley's gift enterprise is wrong, and should be as summarily stopped as any other species of gambling. The people of should be a part of the machinery on every | this and every State in the Union, with one farm, and in connection with a wind-mill or two exceptions, have declared against gambling, and made it unlawful. If Mr. Mabley can have a gift enterprise, then lotteries and other games of chance should be allowed also. There can be no doubt that they are all opposed to public morality

Mr. Mabley is a good citizen, believing in the proper government of the city, he should aid the authorities in their efforts to secure order and justice to all, not oppose them. We trust the Board of Police Commissioners and Superintendent Cone'y will vindicate the law now that it has been so openly defled.

PEACH TREES.

The Kind of Peach Trees Sold by W. & T. Smith of Geneva, N. Y., to Jackson Voorhels of Davisburg, Oakland Co.

a reputable farmer, had been treated by nursery firm from whom he had purchased a large number of peach trees. Since then Mr. Voorbeis has furnished us a short history of the affair, which, shorn of everything but the facts, is given below. It will pay perusal by every orchardist in the State. In our notice of the condition of the trees last week we should have stated that their own agent agreed to the estimate of Mr. Voorheis that 721 of the thousand trees ordered were not of the varieties selected. We would also state that the originals of the shipping tags, warranty and letters of the firm were examined and com pared with the copies furnished us by Mr. Voo heis. The case is now in the U. S. District Court in this city, and Mr. Voorheis is determined to do his best to have justice:

October 17, 1877, B. J. Phillips. of the own of Springfield, Oakland County, Mich., sold me an order for 1,500 peach trees on W. & T. Smith, of Geneva, N. Y. and gave me a warranty as follows:

"These peach trees are warranted true o name; 450 Foster, 500 Early Crawford, 500 Late Crawford, 50 Yellow Rareripe. B.J. PHILLIPS.

Edmund Ely, of Davisburg, Oakland County, Mich., was W. & T. Smith's State agent. Before Mr. Ely went east for the trees I called at his house to see if I could add two other varieties to those mentioned in quantity, and take a less number of trees of two of the varieties in my order. Mr. E'y stated I could do so if I wished. I also added 50 trees more to the Yellow Rareripes. This made the order stand as follows: 200 Hale's Early, 400 Red Cheek Meloco on, 200 Foster, 500 Early Crawford and 100 Yellow Rareripe. We have the shipping tag and one of the boxes that the trees came in. W. & T. Smith's name is stamped upon the box, and it is number ed, the number corresponding with that upon the shipping tag. The same varieties that are in the warranty are on the ship. ping tag, with the other two varieties that had been added. I planted those trees in blocks, standing the different varieties together. As the trees commenced to bear fruit I saw that they were badly mixed, and that they had sent me a lot of poor

I saw Mr. Ely Sept. 5th, 1881, and asked him to come and see the fruit and inspect the trees. Mr. Ely refused to come. Then I returned home and gathered a sample of peaches from those poor trees and shipped the same by express to W. & T. Smith. They wrote me a letter dated Sept. 12, 1881,

"Yours of the 9th at hand. As to the peaches, we have written to Mr. Ely to call and see your peaches and let us know. We have no copy of your order on hand, so we could not say what sor's you ordered. The weather has been exceeding dry, and peaches have not matured, so it is quite difficult to determine what sorts those are you have sent us. Yours,

W. & T. SMITH." Mr. Ely came to my house Sept. 17th, stated he wanted a copy of it. Mr. Ely was at the house I should think about half an hour. He kept the tag all the while and did not offer to give it up. As we started for the orchard Mrs. Voorheis asked for the tag and he then handed it to her.

We went to the orchard, examined the fruit and the trees. It was estimated by me, and agreed to by Mr. Ely, that 721 were spurious out of a thousand trees that had been sold to me for choice budded trees. I accepted of the Early Crawfords. 500 trees. Mr Ely was to report to the company and then let me know what they said. I could not hear from the company about those trees. The company were very busy. I saw Mr. Ely different times, but could learn nothing about the trees. Mr. Ely offered to write the company again if it was my wish. I did not ask it. I went home and wrote the company, stating the facts concerning the inspection by me and their agent. They wrote me they would come and see me. Mr. Thomas Smith came Dec. 6th, 1881, and examined the trees above mentioned, and also the peach trees that I had bought of him the following year. Did not examine other lots of peach trees that I bought of him after that, Mr. Smith offered me 500 more young peach trees if I would settle, which would be \$50 at the price I had paid for the first trees. I was sick of growing their stock and would not take the trees. Mr. Smith went away and never offered me a dollar. On Dec. 12th, 1881, I went to see Mr. Ely. I told him I had a proposition to make and wanted others to hear it. After a little talk Mr. Ely gave me the privilege to ask others in. I then saw Mr. H. C. Burnham and Mr. Wm. Walls. They went with me to Mr. Ely's house, and, rather than to have trouble, I offered to settle for \$500. Mr. Ely asked for 30 days for the company to consider the matter. Thirty days was granted. When the time was up I wrote a postal card to Mr. Ely. I gave the card to Mr. Burnham (the postmaster),

told him to read it and hand it to Mr. Ely. I give you a copy of the card: DAVISBURG, Jan. 13th, 1882.

MR. ELY.-DEAR SIR-If W. & T. mith are ready to settle on the last pro position I made, please drop me a card, or tate to Mr. Burnham some time this week what they propose to do. JACKSON VOORHEIS.

Mr. Burnham did not hear from the Smiths, and I could not hear anything from them either. After waiting until March 15th, 1882, I wrote an article giving the facts concerning the peach trees that they had put upon me. It was published in the Pontiac Gazette, April 7th, 1882.

After this Mr. Ely wrote a letter and had t published in the same paper, stating that and constitute a crime against society. If I came to him and desired to change the designation of the varieties, which was done. Why does Mr. Ely publish this? The same varieties that are in the war: anty are up in the shipping tag, (with the other two varieties added as I have above stated. If the varieties were changed why are those trees in my orchard a part of those the warranty and the shipping tag calls for? Mr. Ely also stated to the public that I demanded \$3,000, while knowing that I was at his house and tried to settle for \$500. Mr. Ely claims that his purpose in publishing what he did was to right a wrong and secure impartial judgment from an intelligent and fair-minded community.

Last week we referred to the manner in W. & T. Smith also announced that they which Mr. Jackson Voorheis of Davisburg. had full knowledge of what Mr. Ely published, and cordially endorsed the same as true over their own signature in a note dated April 17, 1882.

Soon after this United States Marshal Matthews served a writ of captas upon me, and I found I had been sued for libel in the U.S. Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Michigan, with damages laid at \$10,000, and that I must give bail in the sum of \$2,000 or go to jail. The bail was furnished. This gave me a chance to have the trees inspected, so I hired Lyman J. Johnson and Leonard S. Johnson, of the town of Highland, Oakland, County, to do the work. On August 21st, 1882, they were on hand and inspected the Hale's Early trees. Out of the 200 ordered they found I had received 56 Hale's Early trees. On September 8th the above parties were on hand and inspected the Yellow Rareripe trees. Seventeen out of the 100 ordered were reported to be Yellow Rareripe trees. I ordered and paid for 200 trees of the Foster Variety. Only 167 came, and of these when inspected I found that I had 59 hat were true to name. The same parties then looked over the 300 trees I had bought for Red Cheek Melocoton, and estimated that I had not received a dozen trees of this variety.

On September 30 the same parties were again on hand and inspected 200 trees that I had purchased for Early Crawford. They found that I had received five trees of this variety. Nearly all the others are

Clingstones. Perhaps it would do no harm to notice the peach trees that I bought of W. & T. Smith the following year. I planted the same three years ago last spring. I bought 100 trees of the Foster. The parties above mentioned inspected these trees September 8th. Out of 100 trees that I bought for Foster I only received 36 true to name. The following year I bought 15 trees of Amsden's June. These trees were inspected September 8th by the same parties. About two-thirds of the trees bore, and here is the fruit to-day (October 30th), s waite peach and a clingstone. B. J. Phillps sold me an order for 24

pear trees on the Messrs. Smith February 4th, 1879. Those trees have not been inspected as vet, as only a few of them have borne fruit. The peach trees that I bought of Mr. Ely a year ago last spring have not been inspected, as there has been no fruit on the trees yet. I have about two hundred peach trees.

most of them standing in the fence corners For a part of those trees I planted the pits. the balance I got from different places, small trees and all seedlings, and those trees bear better fruit than the 937 trees that W. & T. Smith sent me for choice buaded trees. Last year I shipped to the Smiths small

white peaches from the trees that I bought to bear large yellow peaches. They could not determine the varieties as the weather had been dry. Will dry weather make 1881, and asked for the shipping tag. He peaches on the Red Cheek Melocoton, the oster, and the Yellow Rareripe turn into small white peaches and many of them clingstones? Two hundred of the Late Crawfords were just as much of a clingstone this year as they were last year. Mr. Botsford of this town came here to gather a sample of peaches for the Smiths about the 10th of September. I went with him through the orchard for the peaches.

We have had plenty of rain this year and perhaps the weather has been so wet that they can't determine the variety this year either. In the stock that I have bought of the Smiths for three years that has been well inspected I can't see how there should be such a mistake. If the Smiths are not satisfied with the above report that I have made, if they will come here, I will go with them to visit party after party who have bought their stock (through Mr. Ely), in the past eighteen years in Michigan. I will not charge them a cent for going with them, until they are satisfied of what has been going on, if there is any satisfaction in them.

I have not received a single dollar for what I have lost through purchasing those peach trees. I claim the right of a citizen ask for justice and nothing more. I have spent five years in preparing the ground, planting and taking care of these trees Will Mr. Ely or the Smiths explain through the FARMER why it is that they have never offered me a dollar by way of compensation? I paid for choice budded trees. Will they also explain how it happens that they have shipped me such stock as they have for so many years. JACKSON VOORHEIS.

DAVISBURG, Oakland Co., Mich.

THE libel suit of Hugh S. Peoples against the Post and Tribune was ended in the Superior Court yesterday, and resulted in a victory for the defendants. One of the questions submitted to the jury by Judge Chipman was: "Do you find that the defendant has proved by a preponderance of evidence, that the plaintiff knew of and consented to the murder of Martha Whitla? To this the jury answered yes. They also answered in the affirmative that the publishers of the paper had exercised due care in collecting the facts published. and that the so-called libellous article was published in good faith, and without malice. Judge Chipman announced that Peoples could have all the time he desired to apply for a new trial and file his bill of

Herbert Spencer says that in his judgment Americans are losing their freedom while re-taining its forms, and that their political machinery has no resemblance to what was con-templated, since under its workings the ruling power has become an organization of profes-sional politicians instead of the people at

NEWS SUMMARY.

Michigan. Evart wants another railroad.

There are now 646 prisoners in the State Work has begun on the new public library

t Bay City. Kalamazoo manufacturers exhibited at the Arkansas State Fair.

An Ann Arbor man has shipped 40 bushels of walnuts to Dakota. There are 93 posts of the Grand Army of he Potomac in Michigan

The first snow of the season fell at Hancock on the 18th of last month. A Dowagiac man raised a rutabaga this

During October 125,000,000 feet of lumber were shipped from the Saginaw River

Hon. Joseph Riford, of Benton Harbor, lied at that place on the 2d of apoplexy. One sportsman bagged 98 mallard ducks on the Monroe marsh, one day last week, A fire at Fort Gratiot, on the 1st, destroyed

veral stores, and the loss is about \$20,000 John Helmer, one of Jackson's oldest and Michael Kissone, living near St. Clair, was lmost instantly killed while cutting down W. M. Comstock, for half a century a re-

sident of Lenawee County, died on the 2d

rom a Kalamazoo nursery to California last vee'r. The Battle Creek Republican says growing wheat in that vicinity is looking well.

Farmers around Brighton are marketing considerable wool, for which they receive 35

A company to manufacture buttons has been formed at Ionia, to have a capital of 50,000. Lenawee County raised 154,890 bushels of pats this year, an average of a little over 84 oushels per acre.

Charles Miller, a lawyer of Marshall, was was kicked by a horse on the 2d, receiving serious injuries. Two thirds the sum necessary for the es-

ablishment of a chair factory at Plainwell has been secured. The new monument to Father Marquette at Lynege is of American marble, 11½ feet high, and cost \$202.

Ketcham's saw mill at Chester burned to e ground last week, involving a total los of \$1,000 to the owner. Two young ladies of Berrien County, have gone to Dakota, taken up land, and are now improving their homesteads.

The fruit drying establishment of E. F. Ray & Co., of Coldwater, burned last week. Loss about \$2,000, fully insured.

J. W. Kerr, living near Lowell, in a fit of despondency produced by domestic unhap-piness, blew out his brains on the 1st.

.C. C. Cummings, of Charlotte, one of the

On the 36th ult., lightning struck the barn

oldest settlers of Eaton County, and said to be its wealthiest man, died last Friday. Richard Godfrey, one of the pioneers of Grand River Valley, died last week. His laughter was the first white child born in the

of Peter Miller, of Salem township, Allegan County, killing Mr. Miller and destroying The Jonesville woolen mill, which has been shut down for several weeks on account of dullness in the woolen goods market, will

open soon. Lansing Republican: L. H. Bailey, graduate of the Agricultural College, has been appointed to a position in the Botanic Gardens in Cambridge, Mass.

At Ludington, on the 3d, the house and barn of Fred Ponko were destroyed by fire, and a horse and 15 cows were burned to death. Loss, \$3,000. The culture and manufacture of sorghum

seems to be on the increase. The South Allen mill, near Jonesville, has made up 4,500 gallons of syrup this year.

At Clyde, Allegan County, last week, B. Hayes, proprietor of the Webb mill, met with an accident which caused his death while lifting a bent in the mill. It is said that Michigan dairy salt is hauled

right through the Syracuse salt works and is delivered, sold, used and liked in the great Herkimer County dairies. While painting Evart's flour mill at Dexter on the 2nd, the scaffolding gave way and the three men upon it fell a distance of 30 feet,

severely injuring two of them. Niles Democrat: A thief entered the vestry of the Episcopal church here during service last week and stole the clergyman's overcoat

and hat and a shawl belonging to his wife. The vineyard of Jacob Beck, of Sebawaing contains about 3½ acres, on which are set about 5,000 vines, only 3,000 of which are in bearing. His crop this year is about twenty

Last week lightning struck the barn and sheds of J. H. Hydron, near Valley Centre, and they were burned, together with all his crops, a span of horses, his buggy and farm-

During a storm the first of last week light-ning struck a barn and house belonging to 8. St. Johns, in Orange township, Ionia County, destroying both with their contents, including 1,000 bushels of wheat.

Four men have been shot and killed in the north woods by companions who mistook them for deer, slready this season, and the Tecumseh Herald wants the near sighted idiots to keep out of the woods. Owosso Press: M. D. Grow, of Bennington, has realized this year from an orchard of 70

trees, covering 4½ acres, 104 barrels of selected apples, and 150 bushels to the dry house, r which he has received \$248.40. The Richmond Review says that Macomb County is a bad place for lawyers, four of the profession having left within a year; and that there is not half business enough left for

those who stay. Happy Macomb! At Frankfort, on the 2d, burglars made a raid on Hall & Lincoln's lumber yard office and got \$2,000 in cash and notes and drafts for as much more. The papers were after-

wards found, but the money is non est. Benton Harbor Palladium: Berrien County aised 174,011 bushels of wheat this year, an verage of 13.58 bushels per acre. A problem or farmers to solve is whether it pays to derote an acre of ground to raise 131/2 bushels

Jesse Green, ten years old, lost his life while playing with his companions who had gathered to celebrate his tenth birthday, by being caught in the belting of a mill in which they were playing, and carried over the shaft, last week, at Saginaw. A public spirited and benevolent citizen o

Manchester hung his lantern in front of one of the churches there as a guide to sinners seeking the prayermeeting to be held one dark night, and some graceless scamp stole it luring the service.

The Sanilac Jeffersonian says: The Sanduskey News bids the world farewell. We dislike to see newspapers give up, but you cannot paper a county like this from centre to circumference without somebody getting queezed in his own press.

Basket sociables are popular in Port Huror Basket sociables are popular in fort lateralist now. Lunch for two is placed in a basket with the owner's card enclosed, and the gentlemen buy them, and cat supper with the lady whose name is on the card. Each wirl is supposed to prepare her lunch with girl is supposed to prepare her lunch with her own fair hands, but we know they don't do it. Port Huron girls can't cook. A fire occurred in Charlotte on the 1st in

building next the abstract office, and the Charlotte Republican improves the oppor-Charlotte Republican improves the oppor-tunity by picturing what would have happen-ed had the fire not been controlled, and draw a conclusion in regard to the necessity providing suitable buildings for such valuable records which seems a wise one

The reduc was \$15,641, Senator B Several c Miss Parl It is estin A Cincin McHugh g Northern P

Yellow fe

week. A church Palatine, T A citizen aged 107 ye The N. Y The pop creased fro months.

Lawrence last week. this State. The Cana to Montrea of last wee The Vir ttendance Contract Michigan d Toledo to The hea cago from The office pany of Wi

Hallett ! the Nationalistant Pos The larg Its claws v Admirer Frank Ja Brussels C Frank Q Clipper, a reported to John Gr York city. by his fath The Coc Louis, has Over \$50,0

The tota ury, on N

Financiers

by 1890.

Sarony, the exclus has paid to privilege. It isa c as many in troubled I L. M. V. coming en runaway n Glucose adulterant beer, confe it for glye By the co the Illinoi day last, freight car

James W

eral agent

York, died

Napa, Cal.

Hair & (ed. Liabili firm handle

and stood Fred. He the impor Philadelph ing his em Patrick 000 damag Company. sylvania c and granti disappeare his accour

A Mrs. 8 while suff Seguin, h Vanderb walking m which he place it w For the of \$12,141, of 1881 the imports of

Contrar is slowly plete reco A party sent to th Venus. T lege, Hart in the col Lotta, t broker of for busine want with

Postma der giving letters to proper provested on Wm. Po nell mine with a bea ed in killi til he had Last we Yellow I running n best time

department tion of A Passeng Coast hav State to t A man cinnati or of being to coal merc Friday me

Dr. Ma to investi there, has ease. He if he reco Pinkert alleged co voters in torney is the Grand

voters ha trict.

NEW ADVERTISEA K. 78.

Leading Styles!

PONTIAC NOVELTY WORKS,

HERCULES POWDER

ISRAEL B. NORCROSS, Agent,

With T. B. Spencer, Hardware & Stoves,

Desirable Farm For Sale.

One of the finest farms in the State, khown as the "Mission Farm," adjoining the village of Mt. Pieasant, Mich., can be purchased on easy terms, 120 acres improved, 40 acres of choice hard wood, 300 fruit trees, some of them in bearing. Fine grapes, currants, strawberries, etc. Good buildings, splendid water; well feaced and underdrained. Twelve acres of winter wheat on the ground, 60 acres of hay can be gut next year. Crops this year

cres of hay can be cut next year, Crops the re fine. GEO. A. BAKER

Rev. Father Wilds

EXPERIENCE.

The Rev. Z. P. Wilds, well-known city

missionary in New York, and brother of the late eminent Judge Wilds, of the Massachu-

The above instance is but one of the many con-

stantly coming to our notice, which prove the per-fect adaptability of Aver's Sarsaparilla to

the cure of all diseases arising from impure or im-

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

cleanses, enriches, and strengthens the blood, stimulates the action of the stomach and bowels,

and thereby enables the system to resist and over-come the attacks of all Scrofulous Diseases, Erup-

ions of the Skin, Rheumatism, Catarrh, General Debility, and all disorders resulting from poor or corrupted blood and a low state of the system.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists; price \$1, six bottles for \$5.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS

Best Purgative Medicine

Sold everywhere. Always reliable.

•31 1m

poverished blood, and a weakened vitality.

setts Supreme Court, writes as follows:

je27-6m

Six Floors Devoted to

Large Variety!

141 WOODWARD AVE., DETROIT.

PETROLINA

The Concentrated Healing Power of Petroleum,

HAS NO EQUAL AS AN OINTMENT OR SALVE

for the dressing of every description of wounds or sores, severe burns and scalds, cuts. sprains, bruises piles, swellings, tumors, chiliblains, bunions, corns, nasal and bronchial catarrh, sore throat, croup plearisy and sore breasts, all skin diseases, tetter, eczema, barber's itch, bites of insects and serpeots, internally for coughs, colds. hoarseness and similar afflictions, it has no equal as a general household remedy. Price Twenty-five and Fifty Cents per Bottle.

Veterinary Petrolina for Horses & Cattle.

7, 1852 RY.

in the State public library hibited at the

ed 40 bushels

and Army of ell at Hancock utabaga this

et of lumber River. nton Harbor, allard ducks ast week. 1st, destroyed out \$20,000.

s oldest and the 3rd inst. St. Clair, was entury a red on the 2d

vere shipped california last

a capital of) hushels of tile over 84 farsball, was

d, receiving for the es-at Plainwell

county, have and are now nt of E. F. l last week.

, in a fit of stic unhapone of the and said to riday.

ploneers of week. His born in the ck the barn ip, Allegan destroying

ich has been account of narket, will s been ap-nic Gardens

house and yed by fire, burned to

p 4,500 galst week, B. Il, met with eath while lt is hauled orks and is

the great l at Dexter ay and the of 30 feet, the vestry

ng service 's overcoat als wife. Sebawaing, ut twenty barn and ey Centre, ith all his and farm-

reek lightia County including led in the mistook n, and the r sighted nnington, and of 70 of select-ry house,

Macomb our of the and that s made a ard office ad drafts ere aftern County year, an problem ys to de-bushels

his life who had thday, by in which the shaft, eitizen of

t of one o stole it The San-cell. We but you n centre getting

rt Huron in a hasey don't lat in a

and the oppor-happen-od draws essity of

General News. Yeliow fever is decreasing at Pensacola.

The reduction in the public debt in October was \$15,641,485. Senator Brown, of Georgia, will resign on account of ill health.

Several colored families have left New York to settle in Liberia. Miss Parloa, the great cook, has opened a It is estimated that it will require \$28,327, 364 to run New York the coming year.

A Cincinnati jury has declared William McHugh guilty of murder in the first de-There was snow all along the line of the Northern Pacific in Dakota and Montana last

A church to cost \$100,000 is to be built at Palatine, Texas, by contributions of a nickel

A citizen of Wabash, Ind., died last week, aged 107 years. His name was Isaac News-

The N. Y. Central freight depot at Rochester, N. Y., was burned \$100,000 worth last The population of El Paso, Tex., has increased from 300 to 3,500 within eighteen

Lawrence Barrett's father died in Baltimore last week. He formerly lived at Ann Arbor, The Canada Atlantic railway from Ottawa

to Montreal was formally opened on Monday of last week. The Virginia State Fair opened at Richmond on Wednesday, with 20,000 people in ttendance.

Contractors are pushing work on the Michigan & Ohio railroad, which runs from Toledo to Allegan.

The headquarters of the entire Wabash system of railroads have been moved to Chicago from St. Louis.

The office of the American express company of Winnipeg, Man., was robbed of \$10,-000. No particulars. Hallett Kilbourne has sold his interest in

the National Republican to Frank Hatton, Assistant Postmaster General. The largest grizzly bear ever killed in Idaho was slain last week. It weighed 1,400 lbs. Its claws were seven inches long.

Admirers of the bandit and murderer, Frank James, have presented him with a Brussels carpet for his cell floor.

Frank Queen, late editor of the New York Clipper, a rather unsavory sporting sheet, is reported to have left about \$150,000. John Gross, a colored boot-black, of New York city. has just received \$50,000, left him by his father, who died a number of years

The Cockerill-Slayback murder trial in St. Louis, has been continued until November 21. Over \$50,000 has been raised for Mrs. Slay-

The total national debt, less cash in treasury, on November 1st, was \$1,628,491,042. Financiers predict its total extinguishment Sarony, wno paid Oscar Wilde \$1,200 for the exclusive privilege of photographing him, has paid to Mrs. Langtry \$6,000 for the same

It is a curious fact that nearly four times as many immigrants are daily arriving in this country from prosperous Germany as from troubled Ireland.

L. M. Vance, a prominent citizen of Frank-lin County, Mo., was killed last week by be-coming entangled in the lines of a pair of

Glucose seems to be an almost universal adulterant. It is used in honey, table syrups, beer, confectionery, and now they are selling it for glycerine.

By the collision of two freight trains on the the Illinois and St. Louis railroad on Thurs-day last, a brakeman was killed and ten

James W. Simonton, for many years general agent of the associated press at New York, died of heart disease at his residence in Napa, Cal., last week. Hair & Odiorne, lumber dealers, have fail-

ed. Liabilities, \$300,000; assets, \$200,000. The firm handled 25,000,000 feet of lumber yearly, and stood well in the trade. Fred. Hogan, a salesman in the employ of the importing house of Moore & Co., of Philadelphia, has been arrested for defraud-ing his employers out of \$10,000.

Patrick Carey, a New Yorker, crippled for life by the fall of a coal tub into the hold of the steamer Batavia, has been awarded \$15,-000 damages against the Central Steamship

Wm. G. Russell, paying teller of the Peonsylvania company for the insurance of lives and granting annuities in Philadelphia, has disappeared, leaving a shortage of \$20,000 in his accounts.

A Mrs. Seguin, of New York city, last week murdered her three children and herself, while suffering from temporary insanity. Dr. Seguin, her husband, is nearly insane over

Vanderbilt made more money out of the walking match at New York than any of the contestants. The receipts were \$19,367, of which he received \$10,000 as rental for the

place it was held in. For the 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1882, there was an excess of imports over exports of \$12,141,869 For the corresponding period of 1881 there was an excess of exports over imports of \$240,249, 230.

Contrary to all expectations Miss Bond, the ictim of the outrage at Taylorsville Ill., for which three men narrowly escaped lynching, is slowly improving, and it is said her complete recovery is probable.

Wm. Poronto, superintendent of the Grin-

nell mine at Central City, Col., had a fight with a bear about ten days ago. He succeed-ed in killing bruin with a knife, but not un-til he had received fatal injuries himself.

Last week in a race between Billy D. and Yellow Dock at Narragansett Park, Providence R. I., for \$2,000. Yellow Dock with running mate made the last mile in 2:11, the est time ever made in public by a trotter Frank H. Howe, chief clerk in the postoffice

department, has resigned to accept the posi-tion of Assistant Attorney General in the department of justice. N. A. C. Smith has een appointed temporarily to fill his place Passenger rates to points on the Pacific Coast have been lowered \$5. This is made necessary by the action of the Texas Legislature in fixing passenger rates within that State to three cents per mile. Good for Texas.

A man named Mitchell was arrested in Cincinnati on Monday of last week, on suspicion of being the murderer of Arthur Ross, the coal merchant recently found dead, and on Friday morning he was found dead in his cell.

Dr. Martin, who had been sent down to Pensacola by the National Board of Health to investigate the origin of the yellow fever there, has been stricken down with the dis-ease. He ought to be able to tell all about it

Pinkerton's detectives are investigating alleged colonization and false registration of voters in New York city, and the District Attorney is preparing to bring the matter before the Grand Jury. It is said that 30 ward politicians will be indicted, and that 1,500 illegal voters have been registered in a single district.

Postmaster General Howe has declared F. Vall, doing business at 1227 Market Street, Philadelphia, and 1293 Broadway, New York,

under the alias of A. D. Arnholdt in a half a dozen other cities and other various aliases, a fraud. Vail is selling bogus jewelry, and the Postmaster General has directed that no money orders or registered letters be delivered to him or his aliases.

Soteldo, the man who was arrested at Washington, D. C., for shooting his brother in the office of the National Republican, where the two brothers had gone to demand satisfaction for an article that had appeared in that paper, written by Clarence M. Barton, was tried last week and acquitted. He is now under bail for attempting to kill Barton at the same time.

A report from Philadelphia says that Theo. Hanel, a clerk in the tax office, who served a term for embezzlement several years ago, has made full disclosures which indicate that during the term of Tax Receiver Smith \$1, during the term of Tax Receiver Smith \$1,000,000 of State taxes were stolen. He also gives the names of prominent politicians who were benefitted by the remission of tax pea-alties, and others who, he alleged, were fraudulently connected with the issue of fraudulently signed tax receipts to an enor-mous amount.

mous amount.

George R. Simmons, an assistant cierk in the United States Supreme Court, has called the attention of Chief Justice Waite to certain irregular practices which prevai in the office. The clerk is allowed by law to charge 28 cents periolio (100 words) for copying records of the court for the printer, and this fee he charges without making copies, simply sending the original to the printer. Simmons says that during the October term of the court the clerk charged over \$21,00 for making copies, while he paid out but \$2,000 to have the copies made.

roreign. The cholera is spreading to an alarming

extent in Arabia. The Turkish deficit it is estimated will be \$59,000,000 the coming year.

The French press strongly opposes the increased power of England in Egypt.

The European wine crop is very short this year, and Jersey cider will be in great demand in consequence. The Yorkshire, Eng., colliery owners have advanced the wages of employes five percent, thereby averting a strike.

The exports from the Sandwich Islands for last year were heavier in proportion to the population of the islands than those of any country in the world.

It is reported that 20 merchant ships were lost and over one hundred sailors drowned during the typhoon at the Philippine Islands Oct. 20.

The herring fishery of Scotland employs over 500,000 people and the average catch is over 1,000,000 barrels a year, each barrel containing between 700 and 800 fish.

Three of Parnell's tenants, named Ebbs, Kayanagh and Brennan, were evicted last week for not paying their rent. They owed four years rent, amounting to £179. The St. Petersburg Golos says it considers it certain that the Mediteranean sea is to become an Anglo-French lake with Egypt an English colony and Tunis a French colony.

The German government has ordered that increased surveillance of socialists living in Germany be exercised by the police of the various cities where they chiefly congregate.

The socialists of Marseilles, France, are posting up bills announcing that they intend blowing up public buildings and assassinating the authorities. Great excitement prevails among the inhabitants.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A GRAND

THE

RURAL NEW-YORKER

With Its Celebrated Free Seed Distribution, -AND THE -

MICHIGAN FARMER. ALL ONE YEAR FOR OMTX2300

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER is original from beginning to end. It gives
500 illustrations from Nature yearly. It
When ordering singly No 1 will be sent by express engages the best writers in the world. It the rest by freight. Nos 4 and 5 will include the is the leading farm, garden and home of these scales can be used for hay, grain, coal, paper in America. Weekly; fine paper; stock and merchandise, the only difference is in the

16 pages. Send for free specimen copies. platform. 24 Park Row, NEW YORK. **PUBLIC SALE**

-OF PURE -Thoro'bred Shorthorns become

I shall offer for sale at public auction on A party of German astronomers have been sent to this country to observe the transit of Venus. They have I cated near Trinity College, Hartford, Conn, and will occupy rooms in the college curing their stay.

Lotta, the actress, has been awarded \$17,000 in her suit against B. F. Randall, a cotton broker of Fall River, Mass., for money loaned for business purposes. Now, what could she want with \$17,000 worth of cotton?

Postmaster General Howe has made an order giving postmasters discretion in returning letters to writers upon application and the proper proof. Heretofore this power was vested only in the Postmaster General.

PREMIUM STOCK FOR SALE.

Address S. H. TODD, WAKEMAN, OHIO, for circular and price list and learn how cheap you can get premium Poland China or Chester White bogs and pigs and Shropshire Down sheep.

Don't forget to send twenty-five cents for my valuable book treating on the diseases, care and management of swine Morgan Improved Corn and Cob Mill.

[We gnoran'se our mills to grind fastest and best with least troubie, corn and cob, or shelled corn alone or corn and cots mixed.



Empire Seed House, 46 LaSalle St., CHICAGO, ILL SHROPSHIRE RAMS

FOR SALE. I have a few ram lambs; also two or three older, at reasonable prices. W. J. GARLOCK, 024-5t. Howell, Mich. NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FARMERS!

WEIGH WHAT YOU SELL AND BUY THERE IS MONEY IN THE PRACTICE

Every farmer should have the means of weighing his produce before he sells it, and also what he buys As a matter of economy there is nothing that wil pay him better. The high price of scales prevents many from providing themselves with them, and they are thus at the mercy of every dishouest party they may do business with. One of the very bes makes of scales now on the market are those man ufactured by the Chicago Scale Co., and for the benefit of those who read the FARMER we have arranged with that company to supply orders sent through us at a great reduction. The prices are so low that the saving of loss on a load of wheat, pork, wool, poultry or butter, will pay the entire cost. Just look at the prices below and judge for you



Price '\$4 00, and Michigan Farmer one year With tin scoop 50c extra. Brass scoop 75c extra No. 2-Family Scale.



weighs from 1/4 oz to 240 pounds. Size of platform 1016 by 1316 inches. Price \$7 00 and Michigan Farmer one year.



veighs from ½ pound to 900 pounds. Size of plat Price \$20 00, and Michigan Farmer one year. With wheels \$2 00 extra; or \$.2.



size of platform 6 by 12 feet. Price, \$40. and Michigan Farmer one year.



West Coaked

weighs from two pounds to 10,000 pounds 5 tons); size of platform 8 by 14 feet. Price \$58 and Michigan Farmer one year.

All will be boxed and delivered at the depot in Chicago without extra charge. Every scale will be perfect and will be so guaranteed by us and the manufacturers, and the prices above are only one half or one third the usual prices for the same arti cles. To get the scales at above prices of course the order must be sent to us, and the sender mus become a subscriber to the FARMER if he is not one

JOHNSTONE & GIBBONS, DETROIT, MICH.

Sharpsteen's Lavender Ointment
An electrified, vegetable, internal or external Pain
Destroyer that is need and prescribed by our most
eminent physicians, it giving instant relief in Asthma. Catarrh. Hay Fever. Coughs, Hoarseness,
Croup, Quinsey Diphtheria. Neuralgia of the Stomach or Bowels, Piles, Burns, Scalds. Sore or Granulated Eyes, Inflamed, Cakted or Broken Breasts,
Sore Nipples, Chafes on Bables or Adults, Poisonous Wounds, Broken Bones, Childlains, Sore Corns
and ingrowing Foe Nails. It will penetrate to the
bone in man or beast in a very few moments, and is
soothing, cooling, healing, cleansing, s-rengthening and relieves sor-ness, swellings and painful injuries as soon as it is thoroughly applied. Also a
curative in Pink Eye, Epizoo ic. Sore Mouth,
Sore Eyes, Coughs, Swelled Glands, Horse Distemper, Kicks, Calks, Galls Scrattenes, Hoof Bound,
Quarter Cracks, DiseasedFrogs, Sprains, Strains,
Cracked or Sore Teats, Caked or Garget Bag, it
having no equal in curative pro erties, and files
will not trouble flesh wounds where Sharpsteen's
Lavender Ointment is used. Sold by druggists at
25 and 50 cents. Veterinary use \$1 50 per pound.
Farrand, Williams & Co., Wholesale Agents, Detroit, Mich., and James Crosher, 83 Front St, N.Y.

DR H, SHARFSTEEN Proprietor, Marshall. Sharpsteen's Lavender Ointment



NEW ORK

actassolicitors for patents, caveats, trade-marks, copyrights, etc., for the United States, and to obtain patents in Canada, England, France, Germany, and all other countries.

Thirty-six years' practice. No charge for examination of models or drawings. Advice by mail free.

Patents obtained through us are noticed in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, which has the largest circulation, and is the most influential newspaper of its kind published in the world. The advantages of such a notice every patentee under stands.

This large and splendidly illustrated newspaper is published WEEKLY at \$3.20 a year, and its admitted to be the best paper devoted to science, mechanics, inventions, engineering works, and other departments of industrial progress, published in any country. Single copies by mail, 10 cents. Sold by all newsdealers.

Address, Munn & Co., publishers of Scientific American, 261 Broadway, New York.

Handbook about patents mailed free.



will promptly cure saddle sores, sore shoulders, cuts, galls and wounds of every description, scratches, grease heel, thrush, quarter-oracks, contraction of the boof, sprams, bruises, etc, in fact is beneficial in all cases where an ointment or liminent can be of any service, never spoils and is decidedly cheap. Pound cans, plain 50 cents, carbonated 75 cents. Trade supplied by FARRAND, WILLIAMS & CO., Wholesale Druggists, Detroit, Mich. A. J. CHANDLER, VETERINARY SURGEON,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Graduate and Medalist Montreal Veterinary College; late Assistan Surgoon at the Montreal Veterinary Hospital, and late Assistant Inspector of Stock for the Canadian Government.

Office, 3 Lafayette Avenue, Mechanics' Block, Detroit, Mich Office hours, 7 to 10 A. M., 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 r. M. Telephone Address, Williams & Stanley's Livery Stables, No. 17 Lafayette Avenue of 7-4t FOR SALE.

A choice lot of American Merino bucks, Poland China swine bred from some of the best families in Ohio and Michigan. Also some choice young Shortborn heifers and bulls. Prices reasonable. Correspondence solicited. All stock guaranteed. L. K. BEACH, Box 450, Howe. L, Mich Jersey Bull For Sale

In offering this garden tool to the public. we are confident from last year's experience, and from the test-monials received, that it is superior to any to lacretofore made for the purpose intended, i. e. in the garden. Flewer Bed, Strawberriese, G. avei Walks, Cutting Sod, Onions, Barles, Corn, Sorgum Potatoes, etc., being light (weight, 8 lbs) and strong made of best steel and iron; adjustable to any height of person; cutting from 3½ to 1½ inches under ground and 7 inches wide. It is five times the capacity of a common hoe, and with less labor; cuts within one half inch of onions, carrots, etc, without covering with dirt; cuts strawberry runners better than any tool ever made for that Jurpose, and, in fact, is enerally useful and satisfacto y. Sample sent on receipt of price (\$2) to any address.

PONTIAC NOVELTY WORKS, Thoroughbred Jersev bull Wolverine King No. 5106, bred by John G. Eaglish. Sire, Maumee Chief No 2673. Dam, Pride of Maumee No 5986. He was calved August 27, 1879. Color fawn, with dark sides and black points For particulars address, FRANCIS GRAHAM.

Live Stock Auctioneer, 88 Griswold St., o31-1m*

Rreeder of Pure-bred Recorded Poland China swine Plainwell or Silver Creek, Michigan. My breeding stock are all from the herds of Levi Arnold, Plainwell, and C. W. Jones, Richlahd. Pigs are all first class, sired by U. S., of Riverside and Arnold's Sambo. Sambo was bred by C. W. Jones, who sold him to Levi Arnold, from whom I purchased nim. 42 Correspondence will receive prompt attention and all information cheerfully given. PONTIAC, MICH, Stump Blasting! Salt in Agriculture.

STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, LANSING, Mich., Dec. 3, 1879. E. S. Fitch, Bay City, Mich.

DEAR SIR: -The specimen of Refuse Sait you forwarded me from Bay City has been analyzed and gives the following result: 212 Genesee St., East Saginaw, Mich.

Fine Sait of the sait works consists essentially of Chloride of Sodium, containing but a very small amount of saits of lime and magnesium, and only traces of Chloride of Potassium and Oxide of Iron. For manural purposes the Refuse Sait is more valuable, as it contains nearly two are a half per cent. of Potash Sait, which is one of the essential elements in the ash of all land plants. The sensible amount of Lime and Magnesia Saits also make it more valuable as manure than pure sait would be. The coloring properties of Oxide of Iron are so strong that the refuse sait is much colored thereby aithough less than one part in a hundred is present. For manural purposes, therefore, your Refuse Sait is more valuable than pure common sait, because it contains enough chloride of sodium, and in addition compounds of potash, lime and magnesia, which are all valuable in plant growth. Respectfully, Prof. Chemistry, Agricultural College E. S. FITCH, Fertilizing Salt, Bay City 99.91 late eminent Judge Wilds, of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, writes as follows:

"78 E. 54th St., New York, May 16, 1882.

MESSIS, J. C. AYER & Co., Gentlemen:
Last winter I was troubled with a most uncomfortable itching humor affecting more especially my limbs, which itched so intolerably at night, and burned so intensely, that I could searcely bear any clothing over them. I was also a sufferer from a severe catarria and catarrhal cough; my appetite was poor, and my system a good deal run down. Knowing the value of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, by observation of many other cases, and from personal use in former years, I began taking it for the above-named disorders. My appetite improved almost from the first dose. After a short time the fever and itching were allayed, and all signs of irritation of the skin disappeared. My catarrh and cough were also cured by the same means, and my general health greatly improved, until it is now excellent. I feel a hundred per cent stronger, and I attribute these results to the use of the Sarsaparilla, which I recommend with all confidence as the best blood medicine ever devised. I took it in small doses three times a day, and used, in all, less than two bottles. I place these facts at your service, hoping their publication may do good.

Yours respectfully, Z. P. WILDS."

The above instance is but one of the many con-

E. S. FITCH, Fertilizing Salt, Bay City STOCK AUCTIONEER.

FRANCIS GRAHAM Thoroughbred Stock and general auctioneer. Office 88 Griswold Street, Detroit. Mich. Sales conducted throughout the state. Well posted in pedigrees and breeding.



CHOICE SEED POTATOES now ready for shipment before severe cold weather Send for prices of White Star and other valuable kinds. D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

AGENTS COBURN'S WANTED Subscription Books THE FINEST IN THE WORLD, and the fast-est selling. Accurately written clearly printed on fine paper, elegantly illustrated and beautiful competition. Territory clear. They satisfy the Agent because they sell fast, the people on account of their value. "Newman's America." An Encyclopedia of its History and Bisegraphy from the Mound Builders to July 28, 1862, The only book covering the subject.

The Lives of the James Brothers. The Jeannette, 19 The only Narrative Em-Explorations, including FRANKLIN, KANE HAYES, HALL and DE LONG. HAYES, HALL and BE LONG.

"Pictorial Family Bible," The only comPeatures and linestrones of the New Tenses, NonPeatures and linestrone the nay other dition.

The most LIBRAL TERMS granted by any PUBLISHING BOUSE. PROMPT DEALINGS. NO LISHING HOUSE. PROMPT DELAYS.
Write quickly for circulars and terms. Territory 1s rapidly being taken.
OOBURN & COOK PUBLISHING CO.,
36, 98, 99 & 100 Metropolitan Block, CHICAGO, ILL.

New York Breeders.

SHEEP.-American Merinos.

J. CONKLIN, Dundee, Yates Co., Breeder
of registered Merino sheep. Young stock
for sale. Correspondence solicited. my9 1y

Ohio Breeders. SHEEP-Spanish Merinos.

CAMPBELL, Pittsfield. Lorain County.
Ohlo, breeder of thoroughbred Spanish Merino Sheep. Prize Winners. Stock for sale. s19-17

Go to Headquarters for Norman Horses



ST. LAURENT. Weight 2,100. E. DILLON & CO., BLOOMINGTON, ILL.,

Oldest and Most Extensive Importers Breeders in America, of NORMAN HORSES.

Have two large stables in Bloomington and Normal, and five farms devoted excussively to breeding and handline NORMAN HOKSES. Have imported and bred GYER 1,000 HEAD and have been awarded over 2,500 Premiums. 200 head imported within twelve months. New Importation of 100 Norman.

ARRIVED JULY 29, 1882. Have now on hand over 300 head; as fine a show as can be lound in the world. All imported and native full-bloods entered for registry in the Naional Register of Norman Horses. Come and see as. We can interest any lover of a good horse.

MOST EXTENSIVE PURE BRED LIVE-STOCK ESTABLISHMENT IN THE WORLD.



HORSES, TROTTING-BRED ROADSTERS, HOLSTEIN AND DEVON CATTLE.

Our customers have the advantage of our many years' experience in breeding and importing large collections, opportunity of comparing different breeds low prices because of extent of business and low rules of transportation. Catalogues free, Correspondence solicited. Mention Michigan Farm POWELL BROS.,



LEVI ARNOLD

Riverside Stock Farm, PLAINWELL, MICH. - BREEDER AND SHIPPER OF-Pure-bred Recorded Poland China Swine. Registered Jersey Cattle,

Poland Chinas still a specialty Herd established in 1869. Is the largest herd in the State. Is a emphatically a herd of prize winners. Stock all dark in color and faultless in style, consisting entire y of the most noted families of the day. Pigs of 1862 sired by five boars of the highest breeding, including U. S. of Riverside No 2051, Black Tom, sired by Tom Corwin 2d No 2051, Hopeful, sired by Hopeful No 941, and others of like quality. Pairs and trios not of kin. Stock all registered in Ohio P. C. Record. Special rates by American United States and Adams Express Companies. Prices reasonable and quality of stock first class. For prices and particulars address as above.

All correspondence promptly answered. mr29-19

OF Two OHIO IMPROVED CHESTER HOGS, Send for description of this famous breed, Also Fowls,

Greenwood Stock Farm A choice lot of Pure bred Poland China Swing for sale at reasonable rates. Poland China Swing not akin. My herd numbers about about 200 head, including descendants from some of the most noted families. Breeding stock recorded in Ohio P. C. Record. Correspondence and inspection invited. stif Little Prairie Ronde, Cass Co., Mich.

SHORTHORNS For Sale. Bulls, heifers, calves and cows. Choice milking rains. All Herd Book registered. Will be sold rry reasonable at private sale. B. J. BIDWELL, Tecumseh, Mich

WEST NOVI HERD. PURE SHORTHORN CATTLE. Oxford Gwynnes, Phillises, Bonnie Lasses, Bell Duchesses. Pomonas. With Oakland Rose of Sha-ron 44159 A. H. B., at the head. The entire herd is recorded in the American Herd Books. A part of the herd is for sale privately. Address

A. S. BROOKS, Wixom, Oakland Co., Mich. Shorthorn Bulls For Sale. Two fine bull calves are offered for sale at reasonable prices. One is by Red Prince, formerly owned by Mr. A. S. Brooks, out of a daughter of Red Prince, granddam, Jessie of Oakland, of the Brooks herd. He is a deep red in color, and an unusually fine animal in every respect. The other was sired by Lord Barrington 2d, and out of Geraldine, a cow purchased by Mr. Wm. Ball in Kentucky and formerly owned by A. J. Alexander. He's also a deep red in color, good size, and an extra well finished calf. For terms, etc., apply to this office, or to o3-3t WM. JOHNSON, NORTHVILLE, Mich.

Spring Brook Breeding Farm. Fresh Importation of Holsteins.

Our importation of Holsteins or Dutch-Friesians has just arrived in good shape, and are a very nice lot. We can spare a few first class animals at rea-sonable prices. Apply to PHELPS & SEELEY, North Farmington, Mich.

DIRECTORY. Michigan Breeders.

CATTLE.-Shorthorns.

H. HINDS, Stanton, Montcalm Co., breed, er of Shorthorn Cattle and American Merican in the cast layers.

W. C. WIXOM, Wixom, Mich., breeder of Shorthorns. Rose of Sharon, Lady Helen, and Aylesby families. Stock for sale. All cerrespondence will receive prompt attention.

W. & ALEX. McPHERSON, Breeders of Shorthorn Cattle of the most valuable fundles, Howell, Mich. Waterloos, Darliegtons, Oxford Vanquishes, Young Phyllises, Strawberry, Steek for sale; prices reasonable. Also Cotswold Sheep.

LESSITER, Jersey, Oakland County, Mich. Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Shropshire and Southdown Sheep. Stock for sale.

OHN McKAY, Romeo, Macomb County, Mich. Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Young bulls and leifers for sale.

M. SOUTHWORTH, Allen, Hillsdale Co. breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Young Marys, White Rose and Illustrious families, both sexes, for sale. Also registered American Merinos. Choice lot of ewes and fifty rams for sale.

Holsteins.

R. St. Johns P. O. Breeder of Galloway Cattle, American Merino Sheep and Essex Hogs. Corres-pondence solicited. Herefords

SHEEP.-Merinos.

L. W. & O. BABNES, Byron, Shiawasee Ca. Breeders of Registered Merino Sheep and Po-land-China Swine. A choice lot of young stock for sale at reasonable prices. Correspondence solicited.

WESLEY J. GARLOCK, breeder of pure Shropshire Sheep. The oldest established flock in Central Michigan. The present crop of lambs best ever raised. Stock for sale, P. O. Hówell, Mich.

W. A. ROWLEY, breeder and dealer in Dutch Fresian (Holstein) Cardle and Register-ed Berkshire Pigs. Residence, one-half mile west of the Grand Trunk Depot, Mt. Clemens. oil-im

J. & E. W. HARDY, Oceola Center, Liv-ingston Co., breeders of Registered Merino Sheep, tracing to best Vermont flocks. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. s196m*

RED C. WOOD, Saline Mich. Breeder of Registered Merino Sheep. Young Stock For Sale. Correspondence solicited.

A. WOOD, Saline, Mich., breeder of thosand, oughbred Merino Sneep. A large stock contantly on hand.

MPROVED BERKSHIRES of best strains of blood for sale by Hiram Walker & Sons, Walk erville, Ont. For particulars address CHARLES SWANN, Farmer, Walkerville, Ont. je20-3m

Chester Whites.

HORSES

O. M. FELLOWS, Manchester, Washtenaw Co. I keep on hand at all times a good stock of Registered merino sheep of my own breeding or selection in Vermont. Stock always for sale. (A. J. C. C. H. R.,) and Registered Merino Sheep.

WILL N. ADAMS, breeder of and dealer in Registered Merino Sheep. A choice int of Rams for sale. Correspondence solicited. Resi-dence in Blackman; P. O., Jackson, Mich.

DICKEY BROS. & SHULTZ, Coldwater, breeders of Registered Merino Sheep. Young stock for sale. Correspondence solicited 331-17

W. TUBBS, Delhi Mills, Washtenaw Co., Mich., Breeder of pure Suffolk and Chester White Swine Also Silver Spangled Ham. burg fowls. Choice Stock for sale.

See Co, Mich, bre der of thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle, Registered Merino Sheeep, and Jersey Rèd Swine. Correspondence Solicited. jai7-17

W. BALL, Hamburg, Livingston Co., breed-er of Shortherns, Principal families, Ross of Sharon, Phyllis and Young Mary; also breeder of Thoroughbred American Merinos and Potand-China Swine.

THOS. BIRKETT, Breeder of Shorthorn Cat-tle, Base Lake, Washtenaw County Michigan, Young bulls and cows for sale. Correspondence Solicited.

A.CLAPP, Wixom, Oakland Co., breeder of o Shorthorn cattle and Berkshire swine. Stock for sale. Write for prices.

W. E. BOYDEN, Delhi Mills, Washtenaw Co. Breeder of Shorthorns and Merino Sheep Young stock for sale. Correspondence solicited.

W. K. SEXTON, Howell, importer and breedfarm three miles south.

A. UNDERWOOD, Addison, Mich. Breeder
and dealer in Helstein cattle. Stock For
Sale. Correspondence solicited.

Galloways.

W. STARKEY, Fowlerville, breeder and importer of thoroughbred horses. Fine trotting stock always on hand and for sale. 025-17

stock, descendants of most noted families of fine bred animals. Size, form and density of fleece a specialty.

J. S. BAMBER, Highland, Michigan, Oakland J. Co., breeder of Registered Merinos, bred from the best flocks in Vermont. Also high grades. Ewes and rams for sale at fair prices.

C. W. JONES, Richland, Kalamazoo County, breeder of pure bred Poland Chinas. My breeding stock all recorded in the Ohio and American Poland China Records.

A. CLAPP, Wixom, Mich., breeder of choice Berkshires (from recorded stock only). In 1881 eight first prizes were won at two fairs. Young boars fit for service for sale. Write fer prices.

PICHARDSON & REED, Jackson, breed-the prize herd of Michigan. Stock for sale at-reasonable prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Shropshires.

RANK C. CREGO, Strickland, Isabella Co., has stock of all ages for sale, Pigs in pairs, not akin, from the celebrated Todd and Moody stock.

Prices low. Correspondence solicited. my16-19

RED. A. BEARD, "Clyde Valley Herd,"
Atkins, St. Clair Co., Mich., breeder of Shortholicited.
Correspondence so-

E. FISK & SON, Johnstown, Barry County,
breeders of Shorthorn Cattle, Registered American Merino Sheep, Poland China and Jersey Bed
pigs and Pymonth Rock Chickens. P O Bedfoot,
Calhoun County, Mich.

Jerseys.

W. J. G. DEAN, Oaklawn Herd, Hancver, Mich. Stock of the Alphea and other noted strains for sale. All stock in the American Jersey Cattle Club Register. Prices very reasonable for quality of stock.

J. H. THOMPSON, Grand Blane, Mice igan.
Breeder of Registered Merinos of Atwood

VAN GIESON BROS., Clinton, breeders of thoroughbred American Merino Sheep. Stock for sale at reasonable prices.

HOGS.—Berkshires & Suffolks. Berkshire and Suffolk Swine. All Berkshire stock recorded. Correspondence solicited. o103m.

P. F. VICKERY, Charlotte, Eaton County, Mich.
Breeder of Pure Berkshire and Suffolk Swine
Choice stock for sale at all times. Send for Circu-

HORTHORNS FOR SALE. - From the "Brookside Herd." near Ypellanti, buth bulls and heifers of the most approved strains of blood for milking and beef qualities. Address 255-tf D. M. UHL, Ypsilanti, Mich.

A J. BURROWS, Troy, Oakland Co., Pro-Cattle Awarded seven prizes at late State Fair on nine head—two firsts, three seconds and two thirds. Stock for sale.

Tantly on hand.

J. EVARTS SMITH, Ypsilanti, breeder of theroughbred Merine Sheep, registered in Vermont. Register. Rams and ewes for sale of my own breeding, together with recent selections from some of the best flocks in Vt. Examine before purchasing elsewhere.

In this Meionic St. Rodo
Style type
On 50 elegant new ChromoCarda 10e, 14 pkz. \$1
Agis, make 50 per cent. Piesse seed 20c for Agents
und change Premium List &c. Blank Garls at
chale. SOSTHFORD CAED WORKS, Rarthfact.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Me

SIMILIA.

In sweetest verdure near my home A rose-bush grows to glad my eye; Its spreading branches form a dome As perfect as the arching sky. Its leaves are soft and blithely green As virgin snow its blossoms white, Its roses' blush the lovely sheen Of Nature bathed in morning light; The sunshine gives their perfumed sigh And breezes kiss them passing by. My bush, with love and light aglow, Is childhood's dream of long ago.

One day a lowly larva sped With toiling stretches toward my pet; Anon it stopped and raised its head, As 'twere to guage the distance yet, At last it reached its goal of love. And climbed with eager haste and keen Until it reached a branch above. And rested there in joy serene It thought, "No more the earth I'll tread; I'll wait my wings in pleasure's bed." Ah me, poor grub," I said, with tears, "Twas thus I spent my early years."

Ere long this child of sun and rose, The pupa, spread its gaudy wings; Its father's light in beauty glows, Its mother's love in curves and rings. As free and fleet as wind to roam With wond'ring pride in life so new, One look it gave to native home, Then off to meadows fair it flew. All day it roamed 'mid fruit and flow'rs, And giddy joy beguiled the hours. 'Poor winged rose," I thought; "ah me, My manhood wasted time like thee,'

At eve my truant came again-I knew, for I had watched it so; But now, alas! 'twas not so when In gladsome flight I saw it go. Not all were flowers in his way. A thorn had rent a wing in twain, And now upon the ground he lay, In hopeless, helpless grief and pair In vain he tried to mount the air-Each effort ended in despair. Ab me, poor bruised and broken friend, My own career had such an end. 'Mid sand and stones he found no rest-

A hollow place and then a plain, And ever as he gained the crest His efforts flung him back again. The very wing that still was whole Was now, in need, his greatest foe: As pride misleads an erring soul, It turned him round to ways of woe At length he worked his upward way. And tired upon the mound be lay. "Ah me, poor wayward thing," I thought. Like thee my peace was dearly bought." The hapless insect, lost to bliss,

Had reached a glade in mellow light: This ended in a dread abyes, And all beyond was dark as night. He made no effort now to soar, But rested there in calm content. As though he felt that life no more Had aught for him but to repent. He moved again-'twas mercy's thought-His final rest was all he sought; He reached the verge and fell from sight. Like his, my day, and then? Good night! - James Burke.

BY THE COW-YARD BARS.

While the kine looked on with reproachful eye And watched outside of the cow-yard barn. On the dewy grass at the milking hour, He lay as he gazed at the dawning stars. ho knows what they were saying to him! For his wondering eyes grew bright-grew dim, While they danced in glee and seemed to keep time To Lis quickened heart with its throbbing rhyme "4 Is the milking done?" said his father's voice;

What! here are the cattle outside the bars, And that stupid boy lies here in the dew, With his face upturned to the moon and stars And the boy stood up and was scolded well; For how could the father, impatient, tell Of the heights to which he would some day rise. Fis stupid boy with, the dreamy eyes?

How could the father, my children, know. That the greatest astronomer earth can show. Stood faltering there in his little son, Who was late in getting the milking done? weary of honors in after years, A man looked back through smiles and tears To the old home scene and the silver stars, And the dreaming boy by the cow-yard bars.



CATCHING A CRAB.

"Shall we walk to-day, Miss Courtney?" Miss Pearl Courtney looked up at the speaker, settled herself comfortably back in the rustic chair she occupied, and with a languid, lovely light in her half-closed eyes, said, "No, Mr. Floyd, we shall talk to-day:" then indicated by a turn of her slender white wrist another lounging chair close by.

Any man would have accepted that invitation; but Carroll Floyd accepted it with a special grace and earnestness, partly because he was very much in love with the diaphanous being who tendered it, partly because he had a style of beauty that made whatever he did particularly pleasant and impressive. He looked like an old Venetian picture. Such fellows as he, with slumberous dark eyes, thin olive cheeks through which the crimson blood mantles, and long lithe limbs, stand about in slashed doublets and cross-matched stockings on Veronese's great canvases. An active imagination would in half a minute take him out of that blue flannel modern suit, and set him gut in purple velvet and yellow brocade. In short, the young man suggested at the merest glance refinement, luxury, and affluence: but unluckily a bank account can't be suplied by charming personal characteristics, and handsome Carroll Floyd was only a rising lawyer, with a practice worth perhaps two thousand a year, and talents that promised a brilliant

Pearl Courtney was the incarnation of her pretty name. She was delicately fair so fair that you forgave her for being thin, for any approach to angularity was half disguised by that blue-veined whiteness. She had golden hair and gray eyes, and a fashion of carrying herself that made one think of a dainty pretty doe, all the more inviting to caress because it would be hard to overcome the pride and shyness of the creature. As she sat there on the piazza of the Surf Hotel, one saw readily from whence her beauty came. Her mother, graceius and charming still at forty, was half rec.iniug not very far off. There was Pearl's own transparent loveliness in fuller outlines, traced over perhaps by a few wrinkles, but carefully set off by a gossamer black dress that permitted hints of an ivory neck, yet was a proper compromise between a widow's grief and the exigencies of a hot day in late August. "The handsome Mrs. Courtney and her beautiful

description of the costume worn by each at love." the last garden party.

Pearl's airy yet imperative assertion, We shall talk to-day," was so eagerly seized upon that within two minutes she and Mr. Floyd presented a very cozy picture of friendly intimacy.

He had drawn his chair near her in visa-vis fashion, and leaning forward, very softly caressed the ribbons upon her dress with the fan that he had taken from her you." hand. There was literally no sentiment to be heard, but something in the cadence of his most every-day remarks and in the your good opinion." rippling murmur of her answer was a whole love story, though the words might have passed unchallenged by the greatest gossip a sea side hotel ever harbored.

"Where your mother?" was what h really said, while his voice kept singing in amo right through every syllable.

"There she is, half asleep in that folding-chair," answered Pearl, touching the end of the fan that he held.

"Did you have a nice time with the fishing party yesterday?" He tapped the turquo se ring on her third finger.

"Rather nice-not very." She looked a the ring and the fan complacently. He wasn't with the fishing party, so he

advanced the fan up to a bangle on her bracelet, and whispered: "Fishing's stupid, anyway. Talking's better, isn't it?" "Sometimes," she murmured. Then

there fell a sacred silence, as if very daring expressions had passed. Presently Floyd sighed, then feeling i necessary to say something commonplace

to avoid saying something desperate, he remarked, "There's old Sam Barr at the corner of the piezza, gossiping with old Miss Collins." Pearl laughed and answered: "I cal

Mr. Barr 'Old Crabby.' He's ugly and mottled and awkward and tough, like those big crabs that shuffle and slide about down in the river."

"I call him 'Barr Sinister,'" said Floyd "Oh," Pearl went on gayly, "it's so funny to see hlm talking to Miss Collins They're just alike."

"Yes, she's as ugly as he is, and as rich even richer-and every day as old." "She's sixty, at least," responded Pearl talking unnaturally fast, that she might seem unconscious of the rapt look bent upon her. "And she's such a queer old woman, with that false front, and that great cap, and that rusty black silk dress. I wonder how it seems to sit in a wheelchair and wear such a gown, and be wrin-

her lips in comic disgust. "I wonder what the two talk about About their money, I suppose," Floyd remarked: then addressed himself to care fully picking up with the fan sundry frill of lace that ornamented Pearl's sleeve.

kled and hideous?" and she puckered up

"Isn't it drowsy weather?" she hazarded by way of starting conversation again. 'Ye-es," answered Floyd, "yes; but ! vasn't thinking about the weather.'

"Oh, you were thinking about my laces perhaps. Take care, or you'll spoil them. "I was thinking," he said, "aboutabout-you-" he stopped a moment, ther flushing crimson, and lingering on the word as he pronounced her name, went on -"about you, Pearl."

Pearl opened her eyes very wide, as if in surprise and anger, then deliberately half closed them, and bent upon him the gentlest of warm, forgiving looks. "Well?" she whispered.

quick-coming breath-"I was thinking how supremely happy and abjectly wretch ed I am. I can't leave you." She made slight imploring and encouraging gesture with one hand. "I can't leave you, my darling, and I don't dare to tell you how

madly I-" "My daughter, put on this shawl," said charmingly clear, well-modulated voice; and Mrs. Courtney, with an expression of across the space that lay between her chair

motherly solicitude, walked rather briskly and the two young people. Floyd straightened up, and one of the fan sticks snapped off short between his

trembling fingers. Pearl stammered, "Oh, mamma, it's dreadfully warm; I don't need "Well, take care, dear, for this sea air is

treacherous, and gives one nervous pains. Do you suffer with nervous pains, Mr. Floyd?" and Mrs. Courtney, with the most cordial manner of opening a pleasant chat. drewup a chair besides her daughter's.

Mr. Floyd had some difficulty in remem bering whether or not he had experienced nervous pains, and made at last, through violent exertion, only a muttered and contradictory jumble of words by way of answer. Mrs. Courtney regarded him meanwhile with a calm attention not calculated to soothe embarrassment. At that moment. Miss Collins having stumbled up from her chair and gone to her room. Sam Barr came shambling along, and the young fellow took that chance to escape. But there was airiness in his tread and an audacious happiness shining out from his face that Mrs. Courtney noted with her calm eyes, though her lips were smiling all the time, and she began talking volubly and agreeably with old Sam Barr.

"Dreadful weather-so enervating, isn't it, Mr. Barr? Do sit down. See, here's a place for you."

Sam Barr settled his ungainly person into the place left vacant by Carroll Floyd, and Pearl, partly shading her face with the fan that Carroll had been playing with, mentally inventoried the old gentleman's personal charms in this wise: "Little, old, and common. Face all wrinkled and mottled, and of an ugly red color. Maliee in his small restless eyes, and a spark of humor too. Head bald. Teeth, one seldom sees, because his lips are so close and cruel, but they seem to be of an unwholesome yellow. Hands are square and coarse. Ugh!" Then she turned to her lady mamma, dainty, beautiful, refined, and using all her graceful art to hold this old creature in conver-

sation. "Pearl, my dear," the mother said, a little sharply, arousing the girl from a dangerous reverie, in which a pair of eyes not in the least like Sam Barr's were melting away all the conventional and polite

daughter are spending a few weeks at the little icicles about her heart—"Pearl, Mr. Surf Hotel," was the announcement in the Barr asks you to attend the races with him a slight pallor less observable. Then they society papers, and it was followed by a to-morrow. You will go, of course, my

"Oh, mamma, but I'm to go sailing with Mr. Floyd."

"Nonsense! These little sailing excursions don't bear the dignity of engagements. My daughter accepts your invitation with pleasure, Mr. Barr. I feel I can trust her with you. She's such a dear child that I from me: never, though, when she's with

"Thank you, ma'am," answered Barr, with meaning. "I hope always to deserve

"There's no doubt of that;" and she smiled benignly. "My dear, Mr. Barr is waiting to shake hands with you."

Pearl, having fallen back into reverie, again started, and mechanically let her finger-tips fall upon the square, tough, extended palm. But Barr grasped the whole pretty fragile hand, and, stooping, ouched it with his tight old lips. She rowned and snatched her hand away, then meeting her mother's look, tried to soften the action by giving a forced, nervous laugh.

"I'll have up my four-in-hand for you to-morrow," said Barr, and shuffled, off in It was the bunch of white rosebuds, his his own peculiar fashion.

"Pearl," Mrs. Courtney's silvery voice enunciated, "come to my room."

No one would have suspected that smooth mamma of being under any mental excitement; but her daughter knew from some subtle quality of the sunshine that the storm was near, and she followed to the room with a relucant tread. Once within, Shut the door," said Mrs. Courtney, 'and sit here, just opposite me." Pearl obeyed, and the mother, still with that deadly calm, opened the business of the interview.

"I was observing, my daughter, the very foolish little love passage between you and young Floyd."

"Mamma, he was saying only the mos commonplace things." "Pearl. I'm not a child. No matter

what he said, he was making love to you, and you were receiving his advances, and that under the eyes of the best match in the country.'

"Do you mean old Barr?" "I mean Samuel Barr, who can give his

wife an establishment and a position. He's man who wields power, and whose vealth is fabulous." "He's an old crab, mamma-looks just

like one. I've said so dozens of times, and to everybody.' "We won't discuss Mr. Barr's beauty.

Frankly, I own he hasn't any. But listen o me. For the past five years I have used the capital of such property as your father left us solely in placing you in a position for securing a brilliant match. I've ventured largely in the hope of realizing largely. Now how do you propose to repay my devotion to your interest?" "Carroll Floyd, mamma, is a gentleman

and a scholar, and of good family, and handsome, and-and-oh, nobody could help liking him, mamma; and old Barr is hideous and hateful and-"

"My dear, stop there, for you're singularly off the point. Mr. Floyd's qualities have no bearing upon the subject. Our finances stand in this way. We have exactly fifteen thousand dollars left. That sum will fit you out decently for your wedding, provided the wedding is soon. If the wedding is not soon, or if you choose to marry a poor man, you will have to give up luxuries, and be content with the bare ecessaries of life.

"I'm sure I'm not luxurious. I only want what other girls have-just nice dresses, and hats, and gloves, and a little

jewelry. I wear simple white." "Simple? Yes, as simple as real Valen ciennes can make it. You've had four dozen pretty dresses this summer. Could

you have done with less?" "Of course not, mamma."

"Very well. Those dresses have cost three thousand dollars." "That's not much."

"It's more than Carroll Floyd's incom for a whole year."

"Well, I-I could do with a few dresse less, perhaps, with a change of-of hat and sashes.

"Pearl, you put me out of patience Can you live on, say, two thousand dollars year, make your own clothes, do without

"Oh, mamma, I couldn't exist withou

Matilde. She has such taste." "As Mr. Floyd's wife, you can afford

only plain food and clothing. You'll have no carriage, no box at the opera, no little costly knickknacks; you'll be obscure, struggling; your handsome husband will have to work hard, and see but meagre results; and as for me-well, I shall not ask you of course to consider me."

"Oh, mammai" sobbed Pearl, "what shall I do? I don't know in the least how to be poor. I think it would be dreadful and disgusting and-and degrading. Why, to have no pretty, dainty things, and to wait on one's self, it would be like being wicked or being-being dirty. One would feel almost criminal. But Barr is such horrid old creature, and I turn away from him by a sort of instinct. What shall I do?-what shall I do?"

"I would try to do my duty if I were ou, my daughter," said the mother, solemnly. Then, in leaving the room, she added: 'In half an hour I shall come back. I pray that you may reach a decision suitable to your own self-respect."

In half an hour Mrs. Courtney, on opening the door, found her daughter quietly threading her fair hair through her fingers and carefully observing its si ken quality, as she sat waiting for the indispensable Mathilde to dress that soft bewildering tan-

"Mamma," she said, with a little sigh and a little pitiful pout, "I can't help it; Carroll ought not to blame me. I couldn' be expected to live in horrid poverty. He'd be very unreasonable to look for such a sacrifice. I'll take old Barr" (the mother kissed her cheek), "and I hope he'll die

soon, and-and-Oh, I'm so unhappy!" She cried few minutes, but Mrs. Courtney stood close by until the fit was over, and Mathilde found a certain creamy lace looked over nto the clear water.

dress that, worn over a delicate pink, made went to dinner, and Carroll Floyd, as the lily white beauty passed him by, murmur

"Dear love, you look like an angel." So she did, but that unthrifty young man forgot that even angels require plum

The whole evening the mother and Mr Barr were continually at Pearl's side, so am generally anxious when she's away Floyd waited with impatience for the morning and the morning sail. The boat was ready, and he had sent a bunch of white rose buds as a reminder, when up to the hotel Sam Barr's four-in-hand came rattling. Presently the old crab himself appeared on the stairs, and with him-Pearl Courtney. She nodded pleasantly to her young lover in passing, then gayly mounted to the box seat of the drag, and under Floyd's flashing eyes drove off with old Barr. The young fellow, enraged, yet puzzled

and distressed, dismissed the boat, and began striding up and down a back piazza, out of sight of polite sea-side loungers. and trying to believe she had forgotten the engagement. A window opened just above him, and something carelessly thrown out lodged in the grass not far from his feet. gift of a few minutes before. He clinched his two strong hands and clinched his white teeth, then rushed upstairs to accuse Mrs. Courtney of the insult. At the first landing he remembered that the maid might have ignorantly thrown away the flowers, and remembered, too, that he would be sure to make a fool of himself in any encounter with Mrs. Courtney's high-bred courtesy and calm. So he waited for vening.

Time does pass by eventually. Even days of torture have an end. Evening did come at last, and with it the opportunity to speak to Pearl.

Miss Collins happened to be down stairs. and Barr forbore his devotion for a few minutes while he led the old lady to an arm-chair and settled her in it comfortably. Floyd made his conventional bow, then began, in an eager, husky voice:

"Miss Courtney-Pearl-did you forget our engagement yesterday?" "Oh, not exactly," she answered, care essly, "but I wanted so much to see the

races, and one can sail any day." Floyd grew more hoarse, but tried to speak steadily and distinctly. "Do I understand, then, that you prefer Mr. Barr

to me?" She regarded him with a haughty stare. "I don't mean to be rude," he went on, assionately, "but my whole happiness hangs upon you. I can't choose my words. See!" He held out his trembling hand. You are more than life to me. Pearl. I believed yesterday that you loved me; tell me, was I mistaken?"

"You were mistaken," she responded with a little quaver in her voice, but setting her lips together tight. He gave a sort of smothered groan, then

asked, grasping the back of a chair, that no curious eye should note how unsteadily he stood, "Do you mean, then, to accept attentions from this old man, this coarse, ugly old wretch, this-"

"Mr. Floyd "-and Pearl rose indignanty-"you will please speak more respectfully of Mr. Barr."

"Heavens!" cried Floyd, forgetting he stood near a crowded parlor, "you don't mean to-to marry him?'

"Perhaps-I do," Pearl answered, turning aside; then Barr coming forward at the away. Luckily she faced the dark end of the piazza, so Mr. Barr couldn't see the tears that fell fast upon her dress, but he heard a quick sobbing breath, and turned sharply at the sound. Then he laughed, and Pearl laughed too; and before the evening was out the whole house declared it a match; and when Mrs. Courtney kissed her daughter good night she praised her for an excellent, sensible girl. Pear cried a few more tears, then, sustained by a sense of duty, lay down upon her little white bed, the very picture of goodness and truth.

Carroll Floyd walked his room all night, and wrestled with his affection by muttering: "Beauty, delicacy, innocence! Pshaw! Commodities to be bought and sold, with only two stipulations in the bargain-the sale must be legal and the price high."

By the earliest morning train he left the place.

Every afternoon came the four-in-hand or a pretty pair of ponies, or a sleek saddle-horse for Pearl's pleasure and convenience. There were flowers and fruit and bonbonnieres in abundance, and Pearl bore herself toward Mr. Barr with the coquettish tyranny of a woman sure of her conquest. She ceased amusing her friends by calling him "Old Crabby," and had freely remarked to mamma that " with ponies and presents, and a big house, and all sorts of things that a girl needs, you know, why, Barr might be tolerated, provided his railroad interests will keep him

most of the time away from home." So the season went on until the cool September evenings made all the wateringplace world think of going home. Still there was no formal engagement; still the mother's polite yet properly pious and tender phrase of consent, though neatly prepared, remained unspoken. At last, one morning, Sam Barr brought a trap to the door, and asked, "Mrs. Courtney, would you and your daughter like to go up to heaven. a-crabbin'?" Certainly they would. So up toward the bay he drove them, and "I'm sure I'll try to do right, mamma," there found a little pier all arranged comfortably by the servant who was sent ahead. There were bait and lines and ceiling, or some upper region where all landing-nets, and nice cushions to insure

to begin. Said Barr: "Do you know anything about crabbin', Miss Pearl?" "I shall make you teach me," she

answered, with her pretty sauciness. "S) I will; and you, ma'am" (this to Mrs. Courtney), "shall see the lesson." Mrs. Courtney smilingly assented,

gathered up her dress, and placed herself on the right of Barr. Her daughter was on his left, and all three stooped and

Miss Pearl here wants a crab for her luncheon, and very properly too. She's a casing conceives of happiness; though lovely girl, natur' seems to design that sometimes she renembers that August she's to have all the delicacies of the sea- day on the piazza, and wonders why in all your game please."

"Oh," cried Pearl, "I see such pretty shiny fish!"

"A very pretty fellow indeed, Mis Pearl, but he ain't good to eat. He's smooth and handsome, but you'd starve with him. Better look out for a fat old

"Well," said Pearl, "there's a crab, Oh, I see him shuffling along, and putting out his horrid grappling claws. See! see!"

"Aha!" Barr chuckled, delightedly, there's the fellow for a dainty young lady! Now, ma'am, you'll see Miss Pearl ketch him. Here's the bait, a nice piece of chicken, white and tender and tempting. Now you tie it on a piece of string, and shake it before old crabby's eyes." "Yes, yes; and he sees it," Pearl cries

out eagerly. "He sees it, yes; and he goes all roun

t, and-and now he puts out a claw to feel of it. There, hold your dainty bait still. It ain't forced on to him; it's jist a sweet little morsel a lyin' there, with no harm in it at all, and the old crab thinks he's a-goin' ter have it for his own. Now walkin' roun' and roun', and now he's off way lookin'at it." "Oh, mamma, see what an ugly creature

t is!" exclaimed Pearl. "Yes, ma'am, a very ugly old creatur'.

He ought ter be glad of a bit of tender spring chicken, oughtn't he? So he is see, he's snapped at the bait. Ha! happy old crab! Now, Miss Pearl, he's taken hold. You're sure of him, ain't you?dead certain sure of him, eh?"

"Yes, yes, quite sure. Shall I pull him up and get the landing-net?" she said. "Easy now, easy. You're sure of him

Now, ma'am," and he turned to Mrs Courtney, "you see Miss Pearl's sure of that ugly but fat old crab that you can lunch off of to your heart's content, eh!" "Of course, Pearl has only to land him.

"Only to land him," chuckled Sam Barr. "Now, my pretty young lady, take your net. Here it is. So. Slip it under. Steady!"

Pearl took the net; steadily and slowly she slipped it under the apparently contented creature that was devouring the bait; cunningly near she carried it; then with a jerk brought it up. There was a struggle, a splash, and—the landing-net was empty!

"Oh," cried Pearl, "the hateful thing has got away!"

Old Sam Barr burst into a loud laughso loud that men far off on the bay in boats turned toward the sound, and so long continued that the groom came running from a distance, thinking some complicated orders were being shouted to him. Then Sam sat down, leaned his destroy her husband's "right of courtelbows on his knees, and turning first to esv.' one, then to the other, of the ladies, said

"It's impossible ter guess at the real natur' of an old crab. He seems stupid and rough, and easy ter gull, but you don't know what's a goin' on inside of him. Now that old feller had had experience seen-Lord bless you!-many a pretty bit o'spring chicken from the Surf Hotel. P'raps, clumsy and brutal like as he seems he don't like the idea of giving up his life and substance jist to furnish a lady with extra luxury. And he's had hard grubin,' too, gettin' himself so fat and rich And p'raps, who knows, that old crab's got feelin's of his own, and p'raps he's no fool, though he may act like it sometimes; and contracted in a business conducted by p'raps the old crab has his own little joke herself separately. to play-makin' a young lady think she'd as good as ketched him, was in fact, dead, certain sure of him, then off he goes. Ha! ha! ha! Crabby will find some other old crabby maybe, and settle down in a hole there under the sea-weed and talk it all over comfortably, and laugh at us in crab fashien. Come on, ladies, we've had sport enough for to day,"

Very quietly Pearl and her mother followed old Barr to the carriage. They

never even exchanged glances. That afternoon Pearl received a costly bonbonniere, with Samuel Barr's card, and the letters P. P. C. in the corner.

"Mamma," she exclaimed, "he's gone!" "What! gone?" said the mother's eyes

flashed with anger. "Mamma," said Pearl, crushing the ard in her closed hand, "do you think e-he meant anything by that nonsense about the crab? Do you think he saw that we-we-were- You know what I mean. Oh, mamma, I couldn't bear to be despised by old Sam Barr."

Mrs. Courtney bit her nicely curved under lip, but gave no reply. "Oh," Pearl went on, growing a little

hysterical, "I think of Carroll Floyd sometimes. He loved me;" and she sobbed aloud.

"Carroll Floyd, indeed!" repeated the mother, scornfully. "Love, indeed! Pearl' Courtney, you don't know the meaning of such cruel love as that man would expect-love that renounces and never regrets, love that accepts struggle, hardship, obscurity, and still lives upon its own strength and fervor. I'm thankful that I never could be deluded by the balderdash of empty affection, and I'm very devoutly thankful that my daughter, in her calm, rational moments, is exactly like me." Mrs. Courtney piously looked

said Pearl, checking another nervous sob. Then her lovely great eyes sought the that is nice and elegant and expense and preservative of the complexion is duly comfort, and Pearl was eager for the sport prized and honored. And did dear Pearl's trust in her mam-

ma's wisdom and her own instinct miscarry? Did she fare like the wicked heroine of a novel, and come to tenderness of heart and deep repentance? Not a bit of it. She became engaged to Sir Egerton Grouse the very next week. She flourishes as "my lady." Her complexion is lovely, and she enjoys a quiet satisfaction in having done her duty to her that the husband can convey his." mother and to society. She is happy, too,

"Now, ma'am," the lesson began, just as far as the little nature shut up in | are quite as broad in the protection of that charming white and blue veined son. Now, then, young lady, look for her life she never could feel again just as she did while Carroll Floyd held one end of her fan and she coyly touched the other. Poor Floyd fought along at the bar, and

married a good girl, and was called clever long before he was called rich. As to Sam Barr, why, he married old

Miss Collins, wheel-chair and all. Their estates at the lower end of Fifth Avenue joined one another. Sam says, "We're two old crabs, and we've settled down to a crabbed old life that suits us." Then he chuckles, and thinks of pretty Pearl Courtney and her lady mother, and the great joke he played upon them. -Harper's

Property Rights of Wives.

In recent years the laws of England and of the United States have been gradually enlarging the rights of married women. This has been especially the case with regard to the property which married women possess at the time of marriage, or which they acquire

Formerly, married women had but few rights in property. Their possessions, whether held or inherited, or the fruits of their own labor, were deemed to belong of right to their husbands; who also exercised a very complete physical control over their wives. The English parliament, in its late

session, passed a measure which extends the rights of married women in their property to a further limit than ever before.

By this measure a merried woman nay not only have separate property. but may make contracts in respect to it which bind her alone; she may also freely dispose of her separate property, not only her real estate, but her "wages and earnings." She alone becomes liable for her contracts and property debts, on which she may now be sued separately from her husband.

In view of this change in the English law, it is interesting to know what rights the laws of the United States now accord to married women. It will be found that they are quite as broad as the rights just granted to English married women. As the law does not differ materi-

lustrations.

were single, so long as she does not She may freely make binding con She may work for herself, and is en-

trustee. without the consent of her day. She may make a will as if she were whom she wishes. She may sue and was quite poor, would weigh 700 be sued; is not liable for her husband's debts, nor is he for those of her debts

In New York the wife's property ac quired before marriage, remains hers after marriage, as in Massachusetts She may inherit property and hold it as her own. She may insure her husband's life. She may vote on the stock of incorporated companies. The husband and wife may be jointly sued for the wife's debts, but the estate of the wife alone is liable for such debts.

In New York, too, as in Massachusetts, the fruits of a married woman's labor are secured to her alone. She may carry on any trade or business. and may freely dispose of her property. She may make a power of attorney, and dispose of her effects by will.

In Pennsylvania, a married woman can only do business on her own account if her husband neglects to provide for her. In this case, she has a right to hold and dispose of the property which she then acquires. In this state, too, she may hold separately the property she owns at the time of the marriage. But she can only sell her real estate when her husband consentsand joins in the sale.

In Ohio, the separate control of the wife also extends to both her real and personal property; and she has all the rights of a single woman, in the case that her husband deserts her. But she can only lease her real estate for a period not exceeding three years. With her consent, the husband may reduce her property to his own possession; and then she cannot recover it again. The law in Illinois does not material-

ly differ from that of the states already mentioned. There, too, the wife may sue and be sued: neither husband or wife is liable for the debts of the other contracted before marriage. The wife may make contracts separately: but, under the Illinois law, she cannot enter into a partnership without her husband's consent, unless he has deserted her, is idiotic, insane or in the penitentiary.

She may use and hold her own earning in her own name, nor can the husband recover those earnings by a suit at law. Otherwise, the law of Illinois gives the wife full right in real or personal property obtained by descent, gift, or purchase, and she may "manage, sell and convey it to the same extent

the property, rights of wives as the most recent English measure; and that, practically a woman's rights in this regard are nearly, if not quite as great as those of her husband.

Bear-Hunting in California, Robert Lyon of Cliff Glen, Ventura

county, Cal., communicates the fol-

lowing to the Ventura Signal: The timber-clad hills at the head of the Matilija seem to be teeming with droves of grizzly bears. Last week nine were seen in one day near the ranch of Rafael Ruiz, some of them monsters in size, and on Thursday Senor Ramon Ortega shot three grizzlies, Ortega and his twelve-year-old boy were riding in the hills above the Matilija looking for cattle, when one large grizzly and two that were considerably smaller came out of the brush and halted not more than fifty feet in front of them. Ortega jumped from his horse to get. a good shot, when his horse got frightened at the sight of so many bears, and started and ran away about 100 yards, when he stepped on his bridle and stopped. Ortega took a good aim at the big bear, and dropped it dead at the first shot. He then drew on one of the smaller bears, and it, too, tumbled in its tracks, never rising again. The other bear then took to the brush, followed by a savage dog. After assuring himself that the two bears were dead, Mr. Ortega sent his boy on foot to bring back his horse. The boy started, but before he got

to the horse his dog, closely pursued by a savage and angry bear, overtook him. As soon as the bear saw the boy he rushed at him, paying no more attention to the dog, and the boy was too frightened to do anything but stand still and call to his father to save him. Ortega seized his rifle and fired just as the bear had raised on his haunches to strike the boy; the bullet knocked the bear down, but he rose and again rushed at the boy, the blood streaming from a bullet-hole in his side, and this time he rushed at the fear-paralyzed boy with blodshot eyes and foaming, open mouth. With a last cry, "He's got me, father!" the frightened boy sank to the ground, and the desperate father sent a second builet from his ally in different states, three or four of faithful repeating rife crashing into the larger states may be taken as il- the bear's body, and with an almost human cry of agony the savage brute In Massachusetts, both the real re- fell backward and rolled down the tate and the personal property of a hill. Ortega rushed to the boy and woman remain her separate possession | found him uninjured. And then the after her marriage. She may "hold I great hunter, who had killed more manage and dispose of it" as if she grizzly bears than any man in Southern California, thanked God for the miraculous preservation of his boy's life, and for some time he was too weak from the shock of his boy's great peril to even lift his rifle. He did not hunt for the wounded bear, for titled to the separate control of the the brush was very dense at the botfruits of her labor. She may execute tom of the ravine, and he thought he or administer estates, and become a had had adventures sufficient for one

The largest of the two bears would weigh over 1.500 pounds. It was all single; and, aside from her husband's two strong horses could do to drag it "courtesy," can leave her property to to a tree near by. The other, which pounds. Ortega took off their pelts and the largest one measured eight feet in length and seven and a half in breadth. He has the skins at his cabin. and they are both beautiful furs. Senor Ortega certainly deserves great credit for his nerve and courage in that terribly trying time.

One winter, on the Sespe rancho, Ortega captured 54 bears with the

Saving the Tree.

The N. Y. Tribune, in answer to an inquirer who asks if there is any way of preventing the further spread of disease in a handsome oak tree which is just begining to show signs of decay, says: "As the decay is only beginning to show itself, it will be practicable to remove the decayed parts, which should be done completely as far as tools will reach, and then covering every portion of the exposed bark with some convenient and durable waterproof substitute for the bark, so as to prevent at once the wood from drying, which stops circulation; from cracking, which admits moisture; and from the air, the oxygen of which, aided by the moisture, is the acting cause of the decay. Some paint or varnish of nearly the same color as the bark answers well on dry surfaces. French foresters use gas-tar, first boiled to expel water and thicken it, and it serves excellently, being both antiseptic and protective. Forsythe, in England, created a widespread interest in his day by the trees which were shown to visitors in the Royal Gardens at Kew, in which large wounds and hollows had been completely healed over by such chirurgical treatment. He used a mortar of clay and cowdung, but that would not be so applicable in our dry and vicissoid climate as there."

DR. E. H. CHAPIN and Henry Ward Beecher were once on board the same steamer bound for Europe. The eminent orator fell sick on the ocean, but finally rallied as the vessel passed into an unusual calm, in which there was little movement ahead, but a regular lifting up and letting down of the craft on the recurrent waves. After some days of this wearisome delay the two men met on the deck in the early morning, and Mr. Beecher's salutation was: "Well, Chapin, we are still steadfast and

mmovable." "Yes," was the reply, "but we are always

-bounding.

GENTLEMEN-Your Hop Bitters have been of great value to me. I was laid up with typhoid fever for two months and could get no elie until I tried your Hop Bitters. To those suffering with debility or any one in feeble health, I cordially recommend them. It will be thus seen that our laws J. C. STOETZEL, 683 Fulton St., Chicago, Ill.

Yes, I Went ar Thoug And res For the In the Well, y

And I'll All its r As th When

What? How Jel Young V Up in t two ago, of the Va generatio oning fro at the Gl two daug reigning From the ascends in

Mt. Was three hou nowhere steep eno for the si One da party tha the moun ever beer They se person a his head. mands. "I car said Mill cutting n sons-in-

Milliken

that mon

proprieto

none too

successio

" Mos

vistas th the magn scale the shoulder skirting Mexico. youd th Adams, the wind a thread "No 1 in-aw. your bes any hum and a ha "Tha

said Mil

we'll see

The re

party his

twelve,

Cooper been dri They the regu on the G his watc whip ov most ev glasses o of the v from the "We sons in-

his hat s

and a ha

driver, a

house, '

"Mel

"Nor

at the ja showed horses i " Ma turned best day The o At the team in from t party ir bill if v in-law extra fo

the oth

The : mendo sharp t \$200,00 progres ble to t House and exe Summi up that beating drew u form of the cro and she

said tv the wat was ag the rec For

Summi thusias to their family CODGTA

A SIMILAR CASE.

Jack, I hear you have gone and done it.

1882.

as great

Ventura the folal: The d of the pg with st week near the of them sday Segrizzlies. old boy

the Mane large iderably ush and in front rom his then his ght of so an away pped on a took a dropped en drew

took to ige dog. the two sent his horse. he got pursued vertook the boy nore atwas too it stand we him. red just aunches

d it, too,

r rising

knocked id again reaming and this aralyzed oaming, ned boy esperate rom his ng into almost ge brute

wn the ooy and hen the d more Southfor the s boy's was too s boy's fle. He ear, for he botught he for one

would was all drag it which ir pelts d eight half in s cabin, s. Sengreat rage in rancho. th the

an inway of sease in beginwitself, lecayed etely as overing k with erproof vent at a stops admits ygen of aint or as the French

expel es exd proeated a by the in the large tment. vdung, in our Beechteamer or fell as the

which e craft days of on the echer's st and always

with get no s. To one in

Yes, I know, most fellows will; Went and tried it once myself, sir, Though, you see, I'm single still. And you met her -did you tell me ! Down at Brighton last July, And resolved to ask the question At a soiree? So did I. I suppose you left the ball room

With its music and its light, For they say love's flame is brightest In the darkness of the night. Well, you walked along together, Overhead, the star-lit sky; And I'll bet-old man, confess it-You were frightened. So was I. So you strolled along the terrace,

Saw the summer moonlight pour All its radiance on the waters As they rippled on the shore: Till at length you gathered courage, When you saw that none were nigh -Did you draw her close and tell her That you loved her? So did I.

Well, I needn't ask you further, And I'm sure I wish you joy; Think I'll wander down and see you When you're married -eh, my boy! When the honeymoon is over. And you're settled down, we'll try-What? The dence you say! Rejected? You rejected? So was I! -Springfield Republican.

How Jehiel Made \$50, and How the Young Vanderbilts Beat the Record. Up in the White Mountains, a week or

two ago, I heard of the latest achievement of the Vanderbilts. A party of the third generation of this interesting family (reckoning from the Commodore) was stopping at the Glen House. The party included two daughters and two sons-in-law of the reigning Vanderbilt, and a cousin or two. From the Glen House the carriage road ascends in seven miles to the summit of Mt Washington. Stages run up in about three hours, schedule time. The ascent is nowhere very steep, but it is steady and steep enough to make fairly hard pulling for the six-horse teams.

One day it occurred to the Vanderbilt party that noblesse obliged them to go up the mountain in quicker time than had ever been accomplished before this advent. They sent for Milliken. That affable person appeared, his tall hat on the back of his head, and heard the Vanderbilt com-

"I can give you a special conveyance," said Milliken: "but I don't know about cutting much under three hours. It's an awful pull."

"But it must be done," spid one of the sons-in-law. The other son-in-law took Milliken aside and warmly assured him that money was no consideration.

"Most people," persisted the eloquent proprietor of the Glen, "find three hours none too long. The gradually unfolding succession of panoramic views, the new vistas that reveal themselves at every turn, the magnificent range that opens up as you scale the outworks and climb the massive shoulder of Mount Washington itself, skirting the huge and gloomy Gulf of Mexico, with Clay on your right, and beyond that the massive Jefferson; then Adams, with its sharp and symmetrical peak, and finally, Madison; in the distance the winding and lovely Androscoggin, like a thread of silver, to say nothing of-"

"No matter about all that," said the sonin-law. "We want your best team and your best driver, and if the thing can by any human possibility be done in two hours and a half, we want to do it." "That would be a very quick ascent,"

said Milliken, cautiously. "Nevertheless, we'll see what can be done."

The result of the protracted negotiations was that Milliken gave the Vanderbilt party his lightest mountain wagon, seating twelve, his six famous grays, the best team in the Glen House stables, and Jebiel Cooper to handle the leathers. Jehiel has been driving on the mountains since 1861.

They started in the morning just before the regular stage, amid great excitement on the Glen House piazzas. Everybody had his watch in hand when Jehiel cracked the whip over the ears of the off leader, and almost everybody was provided with field glasses or telescope to watch the progress of the vehicle after it should have emerged from the wooded belt on the mountain side.

"We shall do it!" shouted one of the sons in-law to Milliken. Milliken removed his hat and merely remarked, "Two hours and a half is mighty quick time."

"Now," said the sons-in-law to the driver, as the stage whirled past the tollhouse, "do you suppose we shall do it?" "Mebbee," replied Jehiel, with a yank at the jaw of one of the pole-horses, who showed a disposition to caper. "The horses is in good fix and the road is in good

"Make it in two hours and a half," returned the sons-in-law, "and it will be the best day's work you ever did."

The driver grinned and plied his lash. At the Half-way House all the watches were out. Jehiel pulled up to water the team in just one hour and thirteen minutes from the Glen. The excitement of the party increased. "An extra twenty-dollar bill if we fetch it in 2:20!" shouted the sonin-law on the back seat. "And a dollar extra for every minute under 2:20!" added the other son-in-law. series, but unless succeeding issues are

The stage spun up the mountain at a tremendous rate, verily whizzing around the sharp turns of the zigzag with a velccity that almost projected the representatives of \$200,000,000 into the Gulf of Mexico. The progress of the party was now plainly visible to the interested spectators at the Glen House below. There was also suspense and excitement among the guests at the Summit, for Milliken had telegraphed up that the Vanderbilts were engaged in beating the record. The six gray horses not an exception. Those contemplating drew up panting and steaming at the platform on the summit, amid the cheers of and will find it full, complete, with prices the crowd. The sons-in-law sprang out as low as good bulbs can be afforded. and shook hands with each other and with the driver. The time-piece of one of them said two hours and four minutes, while the watch of the other made it 2:02. It was agreed to split the difference and fix

For nearly an hour the operator at the Summit House was kept busy sending encongratulatory replies began to pour in from its instructive hints in embroidery,

newspaper in New England contained the names of the Vanderbilts composing the party, and the fact that they had been driven up the mountain in the shortest time ever made on the carriage road.

Some days afterward I was discussing the achievement with another old mountain driver. "I hear Jehiel's going to retire from the business," he remarked with a broad grin. "He's made his pile. Jehiel's a sly one.

"What do you mean?" I asked. "I mean," said he, chuckling, "that when fools come along that are willing to pay greenbacks to see horses run up hill at a four mile gait, Jehiel's ready to accom-

modate 'em." "And you don't consider two hours and three minutes the fastest time on record?" Here he indulged in an explosion of profane mirth. "Record!" said he, "nobody said anything about the record but themselves. They were bound to have it so, and who was going to contradict a Vander-

"And what is the fastest time?" "Well," said the old driver, "I druv those same six grays to the Summit week before last in one hour and twenty-nine minutes with a load of seven trunks and a crate of poultry for the Widow Dodge at

Prof. Masperro's Mummy.

bill for doin' it."

Egypt furnishes the last bit of railroad humor. Prof. Masperro had discovered the mummy of King Merenra. The Arabs had plundered his tomb, taking him out of fashion some of the advantages of our his sarcophagus, and even robbed him of city, say kind things of our streets and the numerous folds of cloth in which parks, our fire department, board of health, mummies are wrapped, and the body lay churches, lawyers, and medical schools, on the ground like a stick of dry wood. To slap the Justices of the Peace in the face, get it to the museum at Boulak was the puff the papers, air the author's views on the task of the Professor, and for this pur. the high school question, and make a pose it was put across the back of the good point in the recent closing of local donkey, and so carried to the nearest rail- lotteries. road station at Bedreschin. The person in charge wished to take him as baggage. But on the Egyptain railroads there is not only a charge for baggage, but the charge is not according to weight but according to

How to classify the dead king bothered the station agent. After rummaging all his following, which may be of interest to those tariffs, new and old, and finding "mummies" in none of the classes, he finally threw down his books and said: "What is the thing good for anyhow? What is it made of?" When the museum people told him it was a man, he said: "Very well, if it is a man he must pay for his ticket; and, in fact, they were compelled to buy ticket for His Sainted Majesty King Merenra, and, it is said out of respect for and started for the museum. Arriving at a bridge toll was demanded, and the gatekeeper asked what was in the carriage. What a mummy was he did not know and tolls were according to the object passing. and he must know what class the mummy belonged to before he could pass it. Fortunately it occured to some one attached to from Upper Egypt, and that one of these sun-dried fish had about the color of the weighed his majesty and calculated the triumph, returned to the capital as a dried

Received.

Manual of Instruction in Geography, Frank Peavey, Detroit. This new addition to an already formidable array of text books, the author tells us in his preface, is the resultant of the method of teaching geography in his own in order, but the scribe was equal to the ocschool in this city, where he is known as a grod instructor. The introductory course consists of a series of object lessons on the immediate surroundings of the schoolroom, proceeding by extremely easy stages to the consideration of the world as a whole. The book is really a compilation of questions to be used in connection with maps and globes, and with, presumably, other volumes from which the pupils can obtain the information necessary to answer them, and is to be accompanied by lessons in map drawing and written exer-

RECEPTION DAY, E. L. Kellogg, 21 Park Place, New York. This is a collection of dialogues and short pieces intended for declamations and recitations in schools. In looking over the pages we find nothing new or interesting for the purpose set forth on the title page. We look in vain for the poetical gems and eloquent extracts from our best authors, and find only mediocre verse and silly dialogue. If children are to be taught to memorize let them be furnished with something worth the while, for their own sakes and those who must listen to them. This is the initial number of a proposed

sary to carry out the intent of the pub-

more meritorious, it would seem unneces-

CATALOGUE OF HOLLAND BULES. Hiram Sibley & Co., Rochester, N. Y., and Chicago, Ills. A florist's catalogue, from a bare list of names and prices, has grown to be a comrendium of floricultural instruction and description, with profuse illustrations. The catalogue of this well known seedsman is the purchase of bulbs should send for it,

Lady's Book of Practical Instruction in Art Embrodery. By L. Maria Cheney, 586 Vine-wood Avenue, Detroit.

This little pamphlet of half a hundred pages is devoted to elementary instruction in the embroidery now so much employed for decorative purposes. Mrs. Cheenv is well known as a successful teacher of arthusiastic messages from the Vanderbilts tistic needlework in this city, and whatto their friends in the world 'lelow. The ever she may say on the subject comes as family prestige had been vindicated. Some the voice of one baving authority. Aside

over the wire. The next morning every choice of colors, taste in blending, etc., there will be found full instructions for knitted and crochet articles, such as mittens, infant's hoods and sacques, silk hose, and the like, and also recipes for stamping powder, transfer paper, etc. To those who desire to learn more of the mysteries of Kensington stitch, satin stitch, and all other kinds of stitches (including, perhaps, "a stitch in the side"), this little book, very neatly and tastefully gotten up, will

REASON AND INGERSOLLISM.--M. E. Dowling, Detroit, Mich.

The discussions between Robert Ingersoll and his opponents bave, so far, been principally of a religious character, and hinging upon the divine or human origin author assumes the correctness of the Ingersollian view, and marshals his hosts to defeat him on his own ground by the force of "majestic reason," To do this he recapitulates the benefits mankind has received from the church, reminds the irreverent attacking party that she is not to be censured for the errors of the past which have been reformed, and corrected; and opposes assertion by assertion. Of the book we may say as its author says of Ingersoll's lectures; it "leaves the mind in the same placid condition in which it found the hotel. But I didn't get no fifty-dollar it, perfectly at rest, and as undesturbed as the calm face of the rural pond by moonlight,"

DETROITAID.-Dr. A. J. B. Jenner, Detroit, Mich. These few pages of rhyme, " liltingly string together," enumerate in a pleasant

VARIETIES.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Argonaut says: "I was told the other day by a friend who happened to be at Windsor when General Grant and his son Jesse dined there with the Queen, and stayed all night at the castle. the who know young Grant and his ways. There were a good many stories told at the time at the young man's expense, I remember, most of which got into the papers, but I don't think this was ever made public.

"Mr. Jesse, it seems, was sitting in the smoking-room of the castle with half a dozen others, (the General not yet having joined the party), smoking away and holding forth at the same time with a tumbler of brandy and soda on the arm of his chair. 'There is one his rank they bought a first-class ticket for thing about this country of yours, gentlemen, him. But this was not the end of it. At he said, when the first lull in the general Cairo the mummy was put into a carriage conversation gave him a good opening, which strikes me as peculiar. It is this Take your Prince of Wales here. Let him go out shooting to-morrow morning and not come home till night. Why, the whole country would be up in arms out looking for him. Ain't that so?' There was a genera acquiescence. 'Well, suppose now I should go out for a hunt at home and be gone six months, do you think any one in the whole of the museum that often a fish had been sent | America, except my own folks, would care a cent? Not much."

A FRENCH journalist recently wrote a rather mummy and was not very unlike it in ap- unfavorable criticism of the performance of pearance. So he says to the bridge keeper: an actress. The latter felt deeply wounded, 'Don't you see that it is a dried fish?" and longed for a chance to get even with him. Thereupon the bridge-keeper took his One evening at the Varieties, where she was book, looked up the rate of dried fish, in company with a fast and stupid young gentleman of the aristocracy, she spied the weighed his majesty and calculated the charge according to the weight. And so for him, which she requested her friend to King Merenra, who, seven thousand years deliver in person. The dandy arose, and taking the package from the lady's hand, walked over to the newspaper man and presented it to him, saying:

"Mlle. Duverger, who admires your talent as a journalist, has requested me to present you with this souvenir from her."

The critic took the package and quietly opened it before the eyes of about twenty persons who had heard the dandy's little speech. It contained about a dozen goose quills. Smiles and suppressed laughter were casion.

"Ah, my dear sir," said he to the dandy, 'please give my best thanks to the lady for these pretty feathers. I was aware of the fact that she had plucked her admirers, but I really didn't think that she did it on my ac-

THE late Hon. D. Defrees was editing paper at South Bend, Ind., at the time of the Black Hawk war, and when 300 Hooster volunteers went to the scene of action only to find that the war had come to an end, he saw the comical side of their experience, and published a sketch of what they didn't do, calling them the "Bloody Three Hundred." The fun fitted exquisitely, but a large number of the men lacked either sense or spirit to appreciate it, and became very angry. They went to the young editor's home, a hundred strong, and called him out, intending to duck him in a mill pond. He came; but instead of apologizing or begging for mercy, he stoutly defied them, ridiculed them without stint and taunted them with cowardice in coming a hundred against one, until in shame and in admiration of his pluck they apologized for disturbing him and beat a crest-fallen re-

WHEN Penn appeared to receive his charte ne came into the royal presence in his usually easy manner, with his hat on and his hands in his pockets. Charles at once removed his

"Keep on your hat, young man," said Penn, "keep on your hat, and people won't know you're bald." "It is the custom of this place," the King replied, "for only one person to remain cov-

ered at a time." "Then you ought to have more covers, said Penn. "It's a queer custom; but I don't lay my hat around loose in a strange house unless I

Burlington Hawkeye. "PA," said a West Side boy, "ain't there always an 'r' in oyster?"

get a check for it. I've traveled, I have!"-

"Why, yes, my son," replied the indulgent parent; "why do you ask?" "Nothing-only I heard a man say you shouldn't eat oysters only when there was an

r' in them." "No, you are mistaken. You can only eat oysters when there is an 'r' in the

month," "Pshaw! That just lets us out on oysters for keeps."

" Why so?" "'Cause there ain't any 'r' in month

in Germany as the "Old Men's Summer:" places, the "After Heat" and "Red Leaf." The Indians called it their "Fall Summer." At the first steady cold the early colonists thought winter had come, but the Indians replied: "No, there will be summer yet." When the warm season appeared Carver and Standish said to each other: "Lo, here is our Indian Summer!" Longfellow's description in Evangeline reads:

"Then followed that beautiful season
Called by the pious Acadian peasants the Summer
of All Saints;
Filled was the air with a dreamy and magical
light, and the landscape
Lay as if new-created in all the freshness of child
hood." A Man came into the office of a practica

chemist one day, and after asking leave to lock the door, produced from a handkerchief, of the Church. For argument's sake, our in a very mysterious manner, some substance which he laid on the table. "Do you see that?" he asked triumphant-

"I do," said the gentleman.

"Well, what do you call it?" "I call it iron pyrites."

sad truth came out.

"What!-ain't it gold?" "No; it's worth nothing." And placing ome on a shovel, he held it over the fire, when it all disappeared up the chimney. The spirit was all gone out of the poor fel low as he sank back in a chair, and at last the

"There's a widow in our place has got a hull hill full of that stuff, and I have gone and married her."

Diamond Dyes are so perfect and so beautiful that it is a pleasure to use them. Equally good for dark or light colors. Ten

Love that has nothing but beauty to keep it in good health, is short lived. "Isabella"—No, you are wrong. It is not called a dog cart simply because a puppy drives it. Your mistake, however, is not un-

The lightsome countenance of a friend giveth such inward decking to the house where it lodgeth, as proud palaces have cause to env

"You're as sweet as a peach," he said, pat-ting her softly on the cheek. "Yes," she murmured, snuggling still nearer to him, 'I'm a clingstone.

Circumstances Alter Cases.—(Small boy at dinner table): "What! all that for grandpa?" Mamma—"No, darling. It's for you." Small boy—"Oh! what a little bit."

"Harry, you ought not to throw away nice bread like that; "you may want it some day." "Well, mother, should I stand any better chance of getting it then if I ate it now? Dr. Newman Smyth's opening sermon in New Haven was from the text, "Arise; let us go hence. A bright newspaper man next morning gave the text as, "Amen; let us go

"I think I shall have to ask your escort this evening," said a sister to a big brother. "Well, I guess not. Do you suppose I'm going to let folks know I can't go with any girl but my sister? I'll stay at home first." " All I want." said an editor to the manager "All I want," said an editor to the manager when discussing a palpable error, "is for the proof-reader to make sense of what I write." "Ah," answered the manager, blandly, "we can't expect impossibilities for \$20 a week, you know."

A very ugly old barrister, arguing a point of practice before Plunket, claimed to be received as authority. "I am a pretty old practitioner, my Lord." "An old practitioner, not pretty, Mr. S—," was Plunket's corrections.

"Does Sister Annie ever say anything about me, bub?" inquired Augustus of Annie's little brother, while waiting in the parlor. "Yes," replied bub, "she says if you'd out rockers on yer shoes they'd make nice First young man—"Well, did you make the acquaintance of that strange girl you were raving over?" Second ditto—"Yes, followed her home." "First M.—"How did

she strike you?" Second ditto—"She at all; she got her big brother to do it." Slang is a dangerous language. Recently when a handsome young wife went to a hardware store to get one of those wooden contrivances to mash potatoes with, and said: "I want a masher," every man from the boss to the office boy started to wait on her.

"Little girl, do you know whose house this is?" asked a solemn looking old man of a bright child seated on the church steps. "Yes, sir. It's God's, but he ain't in," she added as the old gentleman was about to walk up the steps, "and his agent's gone to Europe."

Mrs. Gadabout was visiting the roggs and had brought her three noisy boys with her. "Yes," she replied to some remark about the urchine, "they are all father." "Good heavens!" muttered Fogg, "I only wish they were all farther. I shall go mad if they re-

Two servants of a coquette are discussing "It seems to me. the visitors of the douse. "Itseems to me," said the first, "that nowadays we never see Monsieur—Monsieur—what is his name? The straw-colored beard!" "Ah! yes. The Deluge!" "Why do you call him the Deluge?" "Because he reigned forty days."—French

"Well, Tom," said a blacksmith to his apprentice, "you have been with me now three months, and have seen all the different points in our trade; I wish to give you your choice of work for a while." "Thank'ee, sir." "Well, now, what part of the business do you like best!" "Shuttin' up shop and goin' to dinner." An amateur of dramatic art, introduced for

An amateur of orange are introduced for the first time into the green-room, was pro-fuse in compliments to one of the actresses. "I have for so long applauded you from the front," he said, "that I take the liberty of speaking to you, although you don't know me." "Really, it doesn't matter," was the answer, "the elephant doesn't know all the people who feed him with cakes."

An Englishman sent word to a church fair in the country that he had bought a "horse and trap" for them, to be disposed of as they thought fit, which would be sent down by train. A committee was appointed to go to the station and receive the horse and vehicle, with all honors. They assembled at the proper time, and had a clothes-horse and a mouse-trap to escort back to the church. Hundreds of letters from those using Ayer's gray hair to its natural color. As a stimulent

Hair Vigor attest its value as a restorer of and tonic, preventing and often curing baldness, and cleansing and soothing the scalp, its use cannot be too strongly recommended

The Fonsehold.

EMILY FAITHFULL.

This English lady, now a visitor in our country, has attained considerable notoriety from her advanced views on the question of women's work and women's wages, and the persistence and success with which she has forced the issue upon the conservative English. She has helped more than any other, to enlarge the popular idea of what women can do. It is curious that an article which Miss Faithfull wrote, in which she took the customary conservative views of woman's place and what she should do, should have been the means of her own conversion to more liberal opinions. In reply to her article she received so many

the practical realization of her new theory. was the establishment of a printing office in which women were taught the business. As in most pioneer enterprises, too much in advance of the popular thought, the financial outcome was disastrous. But the scheme bore its fruit, helping to educate the public mind, and opening to its inceptor broader views of the possibilities of life for women. Miss Faithfull had herself been presented at court, and tasted the delights of London dissipation, but but are quaint and picturesque. found it, in her own words," unsatisfy-

ing." She says of her life at this time: "I saw the truth of the epigram that 'Life would be endurable but for its amuse ments,' and it seemed to me as if workgenuine work for others, was a l that made life worth having." Her position as one of the "Upper Ten Thousand" in English society, has been of great advantage to her. Class prejudices are much stronger in England than with us, and by virtue of her being "to the manner born" she is able to reach and influence a class inaccessible to others. But she, and those who will continue her work, have a gigantic prejudice to overcome in England, where aristocratic pride has become ingrained and where class distinctions are so marked ind inflexible

Miss Faithfull lectures in America on Modern Extravagance," not perhaps, a happy choice of subject, since we are already well preached at on that topic by our home critics and lecturers. The women who will go to hear her, would far more gladly hear an account of her work in her native land, her thoughts for the amelioration of women's lives, her plans for the widening of their fields of usefulness, than any homily, however earnest, on what is not, after all, an unmitigated evil.

NEIGHBORHOOD LITERARY SO-CIETIES.

Women living on farms remote from towns, with no near neighbors, must confess to often feeling lonely, especially during the winter months, when they have more leisure. Many covet the social and literary privileges enjoyed by townspeople, yet few ever make any attempt to secure anything of the kind for themselves. They think they cannot, or vote the effort too great trouble; or perhaps the thought that by uniting gifts and forces mutual benefit might be secured, does notoccur to them. The practicability and advantages of a "Young People's Readng Society" in every neighborhood, have already been presented in these columns. Now that we are about going into winter quarters, it is time to organiz?. The inthought are induced, the attrition of mind upon mind sharpens the intellect, while the social benefits are not to be ignored. How to keep boys and girls at home, on the farm, is one of the problems which disturb the parents as they see the members of their family preparing to leave it, and the desire to go can only be conquered by making home pleasant, providing social advantages, and showing that life in the country is not necessarily a dull routine of

"Home Clubs." which shall be neither literary societies nor yet cooking clubs, are pleasant promoters of neighborhood down to the corn field and tell the boys to sociability. All topics of home interest bring me a nice pumpkin when they come of domestic economies talked over. The greatest danger lies in the fact that such gatherings too often degenerate into mere gossiping tea-drinkings, where reputations suffer and personal details take the place | tingling of a wounded and indignant selfof matters of general interest. To avoid Mrs. Gadabout was visiting the Foggs and this, there must be some other entertainment provided. The best readers may contribute a favorite selection, the musically inclined may contribute their quota toward the success of the undertaking. A favorite plan is to select some historical personage, read aloud, if possible, a brief biography, and the following week discuss the character, bringing forward all the new information which may have been gained during the week. Or, the subject having been selected, one or more persons may be chosen to prepare sketches of his life or career. It is often pleasing, sometimes provocative of keen research, to note what different views two persons will take of the character of the same personage. Several such "Home Clubs" are in operation in our own and adjoining States, and are described as pleasant and profitable. We commend the subject to the consideration of those who find the quietness and dullness of country life unpleasantly irksome during the winter months.

RANDOM JOTTINGS.

The pretty little knitted hoods of Angora wool now so popular for infants' wear, retail at bazars and fancy stores at \$3 to \$3 50, but may be made at home at much less expense. Buy five balls of the Angora wool, and four coarse knitting needles, a half ounce of zenhyr to match. three yards of narrow ribbon and the same quantity of narrow lace. Cast on thirty stitches, and knit garter stitch till a piece about two fingers long is finished. Take up the stitches on the sides of this piece and knit back and forth until the hood is the required size, slip and bind two stitches at each end every time across, to shape the front to the face. Crochet in mitten stitch a narrow border entirely around the hood, making it a trifle tighter than the knitting, that the front may fit closely about the face. On this border arrange the ribbon in little shells, with clusters of loops and ends on top and at the middle of the cape behind. A double row of box pleated lace makes a frill round the face. These little hoods are very warm, and grow "fuzzier" the more they are washed. The entire cost, home made, is not over \$1 75.

I saw a pretty dress for a five year old miss on the Avenue to other day. It was

plume of cardinal cocks' feathers, and a vision of cardinal hose completed the toilette.

Little scarlet cloaks in the Mother Hubbard fashion, are worn by little girls of from four to six years. They are rather shapeless garments, in which a roly-poly child looks like an animated dumpling,

A pretty and sensible tidy, or "chair scarf," as they are now called, which is a real protection to a chair and substantial enough to be fastened securely in place. is made of a strip of flowered cretonne appliqued to the centre of a breadth of white or gray linen toweling. Featherstitch a narrow black velvet ribbon over the edge of the cretonne, and fringe out and knot both ends of the scarf. Dainty lace and muslin trifles, or embroidered silk or satin squares, designed to "protect" the back of a chair not half so dainty and delicate as they, may be ornamental but are far from comfortable to the one who occupies the seat, or is deterred from doing so by fear of "mussing" these alleged 'protectors."

I picked up "Under Green Apple Boughs," one of Helen Campbell's novels, in one of our bookstores recently, pleased to find that so pleasant a story had, been put forth in book form. It was first published as a serial in Our Continent, and was much interested in the adventures of Sulvia, and the self sacrifice and courage of the honest and blunt German Geike. Some of its chapters are strong in dramatic energy and expression, and though the strictly orthodox might object to the somewhat liberal views of the Professor, it deserves to be ranked among good novels.

I have always intended to tell A. H. J. how to manage that canned pumpkin, for canned pumpkin is a possibility. Cut into squares and boil until tender and just | 165 & 167 Woodward Ave. ready to break into pieces, then can as any other fruit, filling up the caus with the the water in which it was cooked. When wanted for use, "stew down" in the usual fashion. I never knew any one to succeed in canning it after it was boiled to a pulp. The best way, however, is to dry it after it is ready to mix for pies, soak ing over night in milk, and then passing it through a colander when wanted for use. The "pumpkin flour" sold by grocers makes good pies with little rouble. BEATRIX.

A SKETCH FROM LIFE.

"I tell you they scolded like sixty about when you was to Uncle George's to erest in literary matters awakened by such dinner." "Indeed? I hope they were societies is usually very great, study and not offended?" "Guess they was! Aunt Mary was hoppin' mad and aunt Ellis was jess so too! They said when folks came to town they'd thank 'em not to come there to dinner and make a convenience of them. An' they jawed and jawed, and grandma did some too, till grandpa told 'em they was ashamed of theirselves, an' to stop it. 'Cause he said they come, here twenty times, and you come there once. An' lots more he told em. an' they stopped jawin,' but they was just as mad, though, till you come; and then they wasn't."

"That's the way the world wags," said I. "And now you take Maxie and go may be discussed, and the home workings to dinner." And the little six year old sprite called the dog, and away they scampered to the corn field, leaving me with the old adage about "children and fools" in my mind, and the sharp and painful respect flying through my veins; for it was the habit of these aunts, uncles, cousins and grandparents to visit us ad lib, singly, doubly, and in squads; to stay a fortnight, a week, or a day; while in exchange for one of these family rounds, we were sometimes mean enough to make one brief visit, partaking as it appeared of one badly begrudged meal; and again we did not go as often, stay as long, nor eat as much. On this particular occasion, though, "Uncle George" had met us in town, invited us to dinner, fand we innocently accepted. He of course must have rushed home to "prepare the way," and this "little pitcher with ears" had been pouring out for my edification' the 'bitterness" that our acceptance of the well meant invitation of "Uncle George" had brought to the surface.

Now these "aunts" I'm very sure could write an article on "Cousining-The Martyrdom of its Victims," that would bring tears to the eyes of a mummy, and a round of applause from a "Kilkarney" rabble.

Well, 'tis a fact that some people never feel good only when they teel bad; are never happy only when they have or think they have something to fret and scold about. And it is the height of wisdom for all such to keep at it while time and opportunity last: for in the "sweet by and by" neither the love of money nor the hatred of labor is supposed to settle sourly into the soul. E. L. NYE. Home in-the-Hills, Oct. 22, '82.

TWO GOOD IDEAS.

In an article describing a "Model Kitchen" in an exchange, we find two excellent ideas, which may be made applicable to many farmers' kitchens, to the saving of steps and economy of muscle. The first is a simple contrivance, but one which we have never yet seen in use in a kitchen. It is a woodbox reaching through the kitchen wall into the woodshed, so that by lifting a cover in the shed, the box can be filled in a few moments, without any of the tramping to and fro, and the litter which accompanies the bringing in by armsful. The other scheme dispenses with the

pantry entirely. Along one side of the kitchen, shelves are arranged. The lower shelves are closed in with panelled doors. The upper ones have glass doors in front, of soft gray cashmere, made up with car- hung upon each other in such a way that dinal satin. Cut en Princesse, the yoke they can be doubled back when occasion etters, questioning, correcting and con- was of shirred satin, forming little puffs; requires, and thus swing entirely away from

WHAT is called "Indian Summer" is known demning, that she was induced to investi- and the joining of the cashwere and satin the shelves. The lower shelves are for gate the reasons of the opposition it ex- was concealed by a pinked ruche of the pots and kettles and the other heavy arti-"St. Martin's Summer" in France; in other cited, which led to an entire change of former. The sash was of the satin, tied in cles in use in the kitchen, the upper opinion. Miss Faithfull's first step toward a large bow behind, and below the sash ones for crockery, glass and silverware. was a six inch box-pleating of cashmere, When arranged with good taste, these arwith the space between the pleats filled | ticles have a very attractive appearance in with satin. A grey felt hat, with behind the glass, which keeps the dust away from them.

Fresh Complexions.

If you have humors and pimples, boils and eruptions, it is because the system needs toning and purifying. Nothing will give you ch good health, smooth and fresh skin and vigorous feeling as Simmons Liver Regula-

Taylor, Woolfenden & Co.,

165 & 167 Woodward Avenue DETROIT, MICH.

We offer an unusually Large and Complete Stock of

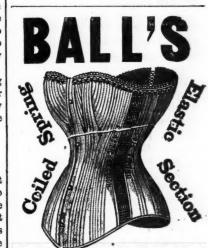
Cloaks, Dolmans, Sacques, Jackets, and Ulsters. FUR & PLUSH-LINED CIRCULARS.

Special values in Seal Skin Garments. A full line of

MISSES' GARMENTS. Our stock is full and will be sold

at very low prices. TAYLOR, WOOLFENDEN & CO.

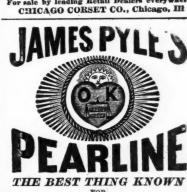
DETROIT, MICH.



CORSETS

factory to its wearer in every way, or the money will be refunded by the person from whom it was bought. PRICES, by Mail, Postage Paid:

PRICES, by Mail, Postage Paids
Health Preserving, \$1.50. Self-Adjusting, \$1.50
Abdominal (extra heavy) \$2.00. Nursing, \$1.50
Health Preserving (fine coutil) \$2.00. Paragon.
Skirt-Supporting, \$1.50.
For sale by leading Retail Dealers everywhere.
CHICAGO CORSET CO., Chicago, III



Washing and Bleaching In Hard or Soft, Hot or Cold Water. SAVES LABOR, TIME and SOAP AMAZ-INGLY, and gives universal satisfaction. No family, rich or poor, should be without it.

Sold by all Grocers. BEWARE of imitations well designed to mislead. PEARLINE is the ONLY SAFE labor-saving compound, and always bears the above symbol, and name of

Not Fail to send for our FALL for 1882. Free to any address upon application. Containsde scriptions of everything required for Personal or Family use, with over 2,200 illustrations. We sell all goods at wholesale prices, in quantities to suit the purchaser. The only institution in America who make this their special business. Address MONTGOMERY WARD & CO ... Wabash Avenue, Chicago, 1 812-13t



The Mark Lane Express, in its review of the British grain trade for the past week,

"Floods farther retarded wheat sowing.
It appears inevitable that our wheat crop
of 1883 will be materially reduced. There is little quotable change in native bread-stuffs. Flour has been in less consump-tive demand. Foreign breadstuffs are dull and lifeless. Red wheats on Monday-were 6d to 1s cheaper. Stocks remain large. Flour is difficult to sell. Maize is large. Flour is difficult to sell. Maize is in very small spot supply and fetches fancy prices, ranging from 36s to 38s. Barley is very quiet and prices are steadily maintained. Cargoes off coast are very quiet and prices unchanged. Of fresh arrivals five cargoes are sold, four are withdrawn, eight remain, including five of red winter. Carcome forward are dull and rather

Nitre-Glycerine.

It has a sweet, aromatic, pungent taste, and possesses the very peculiar property of curing an extremely violent headache when placed in a small quantity upon the tongue or any other portion of the skin, particularly upon the wrist. It has long been employed by homoepathic practitioners as a remedy in certain kinds of headaches. In those who work much with it the tendency to headache is generally overcome, though not always. It freezes at about 40 deg. Fahrenheit, becoming a white, half-crystalized mass, which must be melted by the application of water at a temperature of about 100 deg. Fahrenheit. If perfectly pure-that is if the washing has been so complete as to remove all traces of the acid-it can be kept for an indefinite period of time; and, while many cases of spontaneous decomposition have occurred in impure specimens, there has never been known such an instance where the proper care has been given to all the details of the manufacture. When pure, nitro-glycerine is not

very sensitive to friction, or even to visit when they can get a cheap rate. moderate percussion; if a small quantity be placed on an anvil and struck with a hammer, that portion which is touched explodes sharply, but so quickly as to drive away the other particles; if, however, it were even slightly confined, so that none could escape, it would all explode or detonate It must be fired by a fuse containing fulminate of mercury (the compound used in percussion caps), not being either readily or certainly fired by gunpowder; the shock of the latter not being sufficiently quick or sharp to detonate the nitro-glycerine. It is highly probable that in this case, as in that of other high explosives, the vibrations set up by the fulminate (which is not stronger than gunpowder) are of just such a character as to tind an answering chord, so to speak, in the explosive, so that the desired effect is produced. This would seem to be a correct theory, for it is not always the most powerful explosive which causes the explosion of another body. For instance, although nitro-glycerine is much more powerful than ful- vertisement to be found elsewhere in this minate of mercury, yet 70 grains ssue of it will not explode guncotton, while 15 grains of the weaker fulminate will readily do myself and in my family for a score or more The fuse generally used, then, for of years, and always keep it with me. firing nitro-glycerine is composed of from 15 to 25 grains of fulminate, and this quantity is sufficient to detonate a large mass as well as a small one.

III flame be applied to nitro-glycerine it will not explode, but will burn with comparative sluggishness. While frozen it is very difficult and uncertain of firing. If the material be perfectly pure it forms, upon detonation, a volume of gases nearly 1.300 times as great as that of the original liquid; these gases are also further expanded, by the heat developed, to a theoretical (though not practical) volume 10,000 times as great as that of the change. Practically speaking, the forces exert-ed by gunpowder and nitro-glycerine are in the proportion of one to eight. - Popular Science Monthly.

THE old idea that wheat turns to chess under certain unfavorable conditions is still believed by many who ought to know better. In a late Rural New Yorker we and the following: "Mr. E. C. Reed, of Michigan, wrote some time ago stating that he had preserved a plant a part of which was chess and a part wheat, and expressed his willingness to send it to us if desired. The plant was received in perfect order and a specimen better calculated to fasten the belief that wheat may change to chess we have never seen. The stems and heads of each were pretty equally intermingled, and all seemed to proceed from the same root. The root was placed in water for 24 hours and the soil washed out. The chess and wheat stems were then carefully placed together so that neither interfered with the other and by a gentle, steady pull the two intermingled roots were separated without breaking a fiber, showing the two plants to be perfectly distinct."

Some genius with a taste for figures (or beer) has been hunting up statistics of the manufacture and sale of lager beer in this country. They are rather surprising. The people of the United States, we are ared, drink about 16,000,000 barrels of inger beer in the course of a year. It cons between four and five per cent only of alcohol. It yields between \$13,000,000 and \$14,000,000 of annual revenue to the Government. There are probably about 100,000 people engaged in the business, in one way or another, and \$153,000,000 capital invested in it. About 5,000 000 barrels of malt liquor are made yearly in New York and vicinity. After reading this over we concluded it was no wonder hops were selling at \$1 per pound.

Trial proves that honesty is the best policy In medicines as well as in other things. Ayer's Barsaparilla is a genuine preparation, an unled blood purifier, decidedly superior to

CITY ITEMS.

WE congratulate the elected and sym athize with the defeated.

To-NIGHT a number of people in the State will wonder why they were ever fools enough to run for office.

THE plans for the new Michigan Central passenger depot have been accepted, and work will be commenced on it at once.

they were specially called to fill offices in the State, will realize about this time that their opinion and that of the voters are considerably at variance. THE street sweeping machines have been

tried on the streets of the city and have proved a great success. They do their work much better than it has ever been done by hand, and do a great deal more of it. However, they cannot vote.

C. R. MABLEY has commenced an action for trespass against Superintendent Conley and Captain Myler, laying damages at \$50,000-We think this is a great big bluff, and we hope the superintendent will not be deterred by it from enforcing the law as laid down by

THE first market at the new stock yards was held on Friday last, and everything worked very smoothly, all things considered. The only drawback now is hotel accommodations located conveniently to the yards, and this we understand has been arranged for and will be pushed to completion as soon as

THE pool between the Canada Southern and the Great Western Division of the Grand Trunk terminates January 1st, and about that time there is every promise of a fight between these two roads for eastern business. The Canada Southern is having new rolling stock added, and will run dining cars, two having been ordered. It is a good while since passenger rates from here east have been cut, and large numbers of people throughout the State are just laying low for a chance to pay their friends in the east a

It has always been the custom of the hotel keepers at the stock vards to set out a lunch in the morning for their patrons on market days. As the usual hour for lunch came round last Friday, the drovers heaved a sigh of regret, took up their belts a couple of holes, set their teeth, and tried to forget the void in their stomachs that needed filling Happily for them Mr. A. S. Drake had given the matter his attention during the week, and realizing just about how the boys would feel, had everything arranged and about 11 o'clock a wagon arrived at the yards with a magnificent lunch. It was a surprise to the drovers, but they soon recovered themselves and did ample justice to the lay out, which was quite sufficient to meet their wants and abundance to spare. After passing a unanimous vote of thanks to Mr. Drake for his kind ness the boys went out and marked stock up ten cents per hundred. On Saturday Mrs. Dorr sent up a very nice lunch for the employes at the yards, and the reporter of the FARMER got his work in on it in good style. For our share we hereby return our sincere thanks to the lady, and hope she will do it

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS .- Special in ducements are offered you by the Burlington route. It will pay you to read their ad

BURLINGTON, Vt., Jan. 25, 1782. I have used Downs' Elixir exclusively for

President Vermont Life Ins. Co

FAIRHAVEN, Vt., Jan. 1, 1882. I prefer Downs' Elixir to any other cough remedy for children; simply on account of its conic and expectorant qualities. GEO. E. HARRIS.

THE Howe Scales have all the latest in provements. It is true economy to buy the best. Borden, Selleck & Co., Agents. Chicago, Illinois.

COMMERCIAL.

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

DETROIT, November 7, 1882, Flour.- Receipts for the week, 3,657 bbls, ship nents 4.769 bbls. There is a very quiet market at cline from previous weeks. There is also an unsettled feeling in the trade that burt the market From local sources the demand has also been lighter than usual. We quote:

Choice white wheat (country).

Wheat .- The market for the past week has been slowly working downward on cash wheat, and yes showed the same state of the trade. Ther is very little speculation, and even the demand for decline, with the lower ones the weakest. The arket closed dull and neglected. No. 1 white 973/c; No. 2 do, 86c; No. 3 do, 78c; No. 2 red, 97c; o. 3 do, 90c. In futures closing prices were as follows: November, 9756c; December, 98c; Janu ary, 991/4c; February, \$1 001/4. It looks as if the ottom had been reached, and that an increase emand would be a signal for somewhat higher

Corn .- Very little is moving. The receipts as very light and the demand equally so. No. 2 is still quoted at 741%c per bu Oats .- Very dull since the close of the corner

No. 2 white are worth 391/2@4(c per bu, and No. t 361/c. Demands limited at present.

Barley.—For fair to good State samples price le from \$1 50@1 80 per cental with \$190@2 some times paid for choice bright of full weight. Mar-

ket weak. Feed-Demands are light, and offerings limited. The market is quiet at the following prices: bran, \$18 75; coarse middlings, \$14@14 25; corn and oats \$28@30; corn meal \$30.

Dried Fruit.-Quiet, but firm; for apples lemand prevails at 614c for common stock; eva porated fruit 14@15c; peaches in stock, 15@18c do evaporated fruit, 30@32c; pitted cherries 23@

Bye .- Very little coming forward. The market is quiet, and quotations range from 65@70c per

29c per lb, with the bulk of the receipts at 27@28 The medium and lower grades are dull and neglec Cheese,-Fine full cream stock is firm at 1816

@14c, and second quality at 1236@13c per lb. Eggs .- Market bare of fresh stock. Quotation

re 27c per dez. Limed are quoted at 25@26c. Beeswax - Invoices of pure quoted at 20@21c; n stock it is held at 25@26c.
Onions.—Market quiet. Prices range about

\$1 65@1 70 per bbl., and 40@45c per bu. Beans.—Receivers report a firm market and an active inquiry for good stock. For unpicked wing \$175@190. Fine city handled are quoted at \$2 40.

The market opened up at these yards with 350 head of cattle on sale. The day was wet and the Apples .- Quite a free inquiry is reported both attendance of buyers light. Business ruled dull,

for shipping and local use. The market is firm at \$2 50@2 75. Offerings of really choice fruit move

readily at good prices.

Clover Seed.—In light demand at \$5 50@ 55 paid for November futures. Very little offering as yet. Quinces,-Few are being received. ' Onotation

re \$1 25 per bu or \$4 per bbl. Honey .- The market is well supplied, and prices range from 16@18c for large packages, and 20c for Cranberties.-Choice Cape Cod fruit is firm at

\$12 per bbl and \$4 per crate: State and western berries are dull at about \$3 per bushel. Timothy Seed.—Is quiet; small orders are being filled at about \$2 10@2 15 per bushel.

Hops.-The market is very firm and advancing inder reports from eastern points. With cho Quite a number of candidates who thought hops selling at \$1 10 per lb. , in New York, and the nedium and lower grades at 90c@\$1 per lb., it would e useless to give lower quotations here. But brewers here are not willing to pay such prices, and

there is nothing doing.

Potatoes.—The market is qu'et, but receivers report no change in terms named; the market holds about 45c for carloads, although the arrivals possibly could not be readily placed at that rate. There ought to be a good export demand for Europe

Poultry -- A few chickens are in market at about 236c; but offerings are so ight that the market is insettled. Turkeys would command about 10c. Dressed Hogs .-- Very few are offered, but here is a demand for fine clean stock at \$8 50. To armers' wagons retailers allow a little more.

Provisions.-The market fer all hog products is weak and lower. Hogs are also lower, and the act that Germany has shut tut American pork is affecting values. The cheaper prices of beef and nutton are also tending to a less consumption of pork. Quotations in this market are as follows:

 Mess
 28
 30
 323
 50

 Family do
 25
 00
 6
 Clear do
 26
 00
 6
 Clear do
 26
 00
 6
 Lard in terces. per lb
 12½6
 12½6
 12½6
 12½6
 12½6
 12½6
 12½6
 12½6
 12½6
 12½6
 12½6
 12½6
 12½6
 12½6
 12½6
 12½6
 12½6
 12½6
 12½6
 12½6
 12½6
 12½6
 12½6
 12½6
 12½6
 12½6
 12½6
 12½6
 12½6
 12½6
 12½6
 12½6
 12½6
 12½6
 12½6
 12½6
 12½6
 12½6
 12½6
 12½6
 12½6
 12½6
 12½6
 12½6
 12½6
 12½6
 12½6
 12½6
 12½6
 12½6
 12½6
 12½6
 12½6
 12½6
 12½6
 12½6
 12½6
 12½6
 12½6
 12½6
 12½6
 12½6
 12½6
 12½6
 12½6
 12½6
 12½6
 12½6
 12½6
 12½6
 12½6
 12½6
 12½6
 <td

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

At the Michigan Central Yards. Saturday, Nov. 4, 1882.

The following were the receipts at these yard ., G. H. & M. R'y... 20 28 Will amston ... 492 2,028

CATTLE. The offerings of Michigan cattle at these yards umbered 492 head, against 511 last week. Of Western cattle there were only five loads, the smallest number which we have had from that s ection in several months. Shippers report the supply of western cattle in the St. Louis market as decreasing in numbers each week, and prices steadily advancing. If it had not been for the cattle brought into the market from the west, during the past three months, prices would have been so high here that none but the wealthy could have afforded to use beef. As the run of cattle from the west is about over, higher prices may be ooked for. The market opened up here on Friday with a rather light supply, and an active demand. The quality on the whole was poor and prices averaged a little higher than those of last week, Everything on sale changed hands. The following

te the crosing			
QUOTATIONS.			
	@6		
r shipping steers 4 25	@4	75	
od to choice butchers's steers 4 50	@5	50	
r butchers' steers 8 75	@4	00	
r to good mixed butchers' stock. 3 60	@4		
arse mixed butchers' stock 2 00	@ 3	40	
18 3 00	@3	50	
ckers 3 25	@ 3	75	
D Spencer gold Doff & Regan a mix	ed lo	t o	

G D Spencer sold Duff & Regan a mixed lot of 19 head of fair butchers' stock are 920 lbs at \$2.75.

Mandlin sold Duff & Capits a mixed lot of 14 head of thin butchers' stock are 920 lbs at \$3.55.

Wm Wreford & Co sold John Wreford 19 mixed

hin butchers Flock av 300 los at 40 sq. lv 1,487 lbs at \$3 70. Spencer sold John Downs 4 fair shipping steers av 1,145 lbs at \$425. Mandlin sold Stacey 11 stockers av 710 lbs at

\$3 40.

Wm Wreford & Co sold John Robinson 50 mixed westerns av 792 lbs at \$3 50 less \$5 on the lot, and 12 to McGee av 912 lbs at \$3.

Hosley sold Drake 9 stockers av 772 lbs at \$3 40.

Brcwn sold Drake 26 stockers av 770 lbs at \$3 75.

Wm Wreford & Co sold Wood & Reid 28 mixed westerns av 827 lbs at \$3 60.

Lathrop sold Duff & Caplis a mixed lot of 6 head of tair butchers' stock av 950 lbs at \$3 60.

McMillan sold Drake 10 stockers av 766 lbs at \$3 30.

McMillan sold Drake 10 stockers av 766 lbs at \$3 30.

Switzer sold Drake 9 stockers av 792 lbs at \$3 40.

Stevenson sold Drake 2 oxen and two steers av 1,392 lbs at \$3 75.

Dunning sold Duff & Regan a mixed lot of 6 head of thin butchers' stock av 910 lbs at \$3 35, and 6 coarse ones av 635 bbs at \$2 90.

Wm Wreford & Co sold John Robinson 25 mixed westerns av 342 lbs at \$3 10.

Patten sold Duff & Caplis a mixed lot of 6 head of thin butchers' stock av 800 lbs at \$3 40.

Lovely sold Andrews a mixed lot of 7 head of thin butchers' stock av 663 lbs at \$3 50.

Hall sold Andrews a mixed lot of 8 head of thin butchers' stock av 680 lbs at \$3 40.

McDonald sold Fleischman a mixed lot of 13 head of coarse buthers' stock av 750 lbs at \$3 40. butchers' stock av \$20 lbs at \$3 40.
McDonald sold Fleischman a mixed lot of 13 head
of coarse buthers' stock av 750 lbs at \$3 25.
Brown & Spencer sold Drake 11 feeders av 988
lbs at \$4; 2 bulls av 1,460 lbs at \$3 50, and one
weighing 520 lbs at \$3.
Cooper sold Downs a mixed lot of 21 head of
coarse butchers' stock av 708 lbs at \$3 25.
McDonald sold Drake 2 oxen av 1,405 lbs at \$3 75.
Sullivan sold Duff & Caplis 24 mixed westerns av
991 lbs at \$3 60.

SHEEP. The offerings of sheep numbered 2,028, agains 1.271 last week. There was a fair shipping de mand for sheep and prices ruled about 10 cents pe hundred higher than last week.

hundred higher than last week.

Drake sold Downs 20 av 80 lbs at \$4 25.

Barber sold Downs 170 av 92 lbs at \$4 15.

Lewis sold Downs 197 av 96 lbs at \$4 25.

Spencer sold Downs 28 av 96 lbs at \$4 25.

Lathrop sold Downs 28 av 90 lbs at \$4 25.

Lathrop sold Downs 29 av 91 lbs at \$4.

Hosley sold Drake 117 av 71 lbs at \$3 25.

Spencer sold Downs 24 av 97 lbs at \$4 25.

Armullen sold Fitzpatrok 185 av 83 lbs at \$3 80.

Adams sold Downs 84 av 90 lbs at \$3 80.

Stabler sold Downs 170 av 114 lbs at \$4 70, and 190 av 85 lbs at \$3 53.

Cooper sold Downs 37 av 90 lbs at \$3 60. 30 av 85 198 8490 53. Cooper sold Downs 87 av 90 lbs at \$3 60. Smith sold Downs 49 av 93 lbs at \$4. Judson sold Downs 151 av 86 lbs at \$3 50. Peach sold Downs 170 av 87 lbs at \$3 50.

The offerings of hogs numbered 98?, agains hogs. The receipts were small and prices show as advance of 10 cents per hundred over the rates o

last week Brown & Spencer sold Hammond 77 av 197 lbs a 56 60.

Stephenson sold Webb Bros 29 av 223 lbs at \$6.
Clement sold Hammond & av 245 lbs at \$6 57%,
and 73 av 164 lbs at \$6 35.

Switzer & Ackley sold Drake 87 av 239 lbs at

6 55.
Cooper sold Drake 39 av 208 lbs at \$6 40.
Patten sold Roe & Phillips 53 av 181 lbs at \$6 20.
Thayer sold Hammond 60 v 220 lbs at \$6 53.
Langt. n sold Webb Bros 25 av 237 lbs at \$6 25.
Adams sold vrake 20 av 245 lbs at \$6 60.
Newman sold Roe & Phillips 20 av 164 lbs at \$6.
McMillan sold Roe & Phillips 22 av 193 lbs at \$6 20.

6 20. Hall sold Hammond 13 av 193 lbs at \$6 30. Dunn sold Hammond 40 av 180 lbs at \$6 40. Sutton sold Drake 18 av 221 lbs at \$6 50. Haywood sold Drake 11 av 235 lbs at \$6 75.

King's Yards. Monday, Nov. 6, 1882. CATTLE

Central Yards on Saturday

Freeman sold Knoch 5 fair butchers' steers av 922 os at \$4 25. lbs at \$4 25.

Adams sold Oberhoff 3 bulls 896 lbs at \$3 50, and a good cow weighing 1,270 lbs at \$4 25.

Freeman sold Voigt a mixed lot of 9 head of fair butchers' stock av 706 lbs at \$3 6236.

Patrick sold Oberhoff 3 bulls av 950 lbs at \$3.

Wietzel sold Freeman a mixed lot of 11 head of coarse butchers' stock av 684 lbs at \$3 25.

Patrick sold Campbell a mixed 1 t of 4 head of fair butchers' stock av 992 lbs at \$3 35.

McHugh sold Kraft 5 fair butchers steers av 796 lbs at \$4.

lbs at \$4. Adams sold Winterfrain 4 thin butchers' heifers av 5:0 lbs at \$3 20, and 2 coarse cows to Brown av

av 5'0 lbs at \$3 20, and 2 coarse cows to Brown av 995 lbs at \$3.20, and 2 coarse cows to Brown av 995 lbs at \$3.25.
Green sold Free man 2 bulls av 780 lbs at \$3.
Patrick sold Campbell a mixed lot of 5 head of coarse butchers' stock av 782 lbs at \$3.35.
Oberhoff sold Meyers 4 fair butchers' steers av 797 lbs at \$3.75.
Webster sold Messmore a mixed lot of 13 head of thin butchers' stock av 797 lbs at \$3.50.
Patten sold Meder a mixed lot of 28 head of coarse butchers' stock av 670 lbs at \$3.25.
Hall sold Wm Wreford & Co a mixed lot of 10 head of this butchers' stock av 762 lbs at \$3.30.
Weaver sold Barlarge a mixed lot of 8 head of thin butchers' stock av 762 lbs at \$3.30.
Anstey sold Smith 3 good butchers' steers and 3 oxen av 1,333 lbs at \$4.50.

Buffalo.

CATTLE.-Receipts 14,576, against 14.148 the previous week. The offerings of sale cattle on Monday were said to be the largest that have been in the yards in several years New York was reported lower and shippers bought sparingly. Iwo loads of choice crttle brought \$ @6 25 There was a good demand from city butchers and the country trade for light and medium steers at \$5 25 @5 70 for the former and \$4 60@\$5 for the latter Western cows and heifers sold at \$3 70@4 10 according to quality. The supply of stock cattle was ight and the demand active, feeders selling at \$4 2) @4 50, and stockers at \$3 75@4 10. The market was dull and weak on Tuesday and Wednesday, closing with a good number unsold. Of Michigan attle 20 steers av 1,104 lbs sold at \$4 85; 19 do av 962 lbs at \$4 40; 19 do av 1,153 lbs at \$5 25; 12 do av 1,075 lbs at \$4 50; 75 mixed butchers' stock av 874 lbs at \$3 65; 27 do av 918!bs at \$4; 23 stockers av 854 lbs at \$4; 33 do av 667 lbs at \$5 75; 24 do av 801 lbs at \$3 10; 56 do av 732 lbs at \$375; 28 do av 778 lbs at \$4. The following were the closing

Chicago.

CATTLE.-Receipts, 42,639, against 44,840 last week. Shipments, 19,729. The market opened up on Monday with a heavy supply, but only a few lots of which cou'd be classed as good shippers. Common and medium grades were in excessive supply and prices ruled lower than at the close of the previous week. Extra steers were not quoted there being none in the market. Choice steer sold at \$6@6 50; good, \$5 15@5 65; mediums, \$4 50 @4 85. Butchers stock, poor to choice, \$2.75@\$4. Scalawags, \$2 40@2 65. Stock cattie, \$2 75@3 75. Wm Wreford & Co sold John Wreford 19 mixed westerns a v685 beat \$3 30.

Hosley sold Duff & Caplis a mixed lot of 8 head of fair butchers' stock ay 882 lbs at \$3 70.

G D Spencer sold Andrews a mixed lot of 6 head of fair butchers' stock ay 885 lbs at \$3 75, and 2 coarse cows ay 935 lbs at \$3.

Switzer sold Duff & Caplis a mixed lot of 8 head of thin butchers' stock ay 887 lbs at \$3.75, and a bull weighing 860 lbs at \$3.

Stevenson sold Duff & Regan a mixed lot of 15 head of thin butchers' stock ay 770 lbs at \$3.0.

Dunn sold Fleischman a mixed lot of 5 head of thin butchers' stock ay 306 lbs at \$3.30, and 4 oxen ay 1.437 lbs at \$3.00, and 4 oxen ay 1.437 lbs at \$3.00 to 1,450 lbs and upwards..\$

Extra Beeves—Graded steers weighing 1,300 to 1,450 lbs and upwards..\$

Avoid the barsh, irritating, griping com

pounds so often sold as purging medicines, and correct the irregularities of the bowels by the use of Ayer's Cathartic Pills, which are alld and gentle, yet thorough and search

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PATENTS J. H. ADRIAANS 10 years' experience in U. S. Patent Office. 931 F. St., Washington A. SHEELER, **HARNESS**

MANUFACTURER. And dealer in horse blankets, lap robes, trunks ar

HAS REMOVED From No. 283 Gratiot Avenue,

TO No. 55 MONROE AVE The public will find at my establishment as han The public will find at my establishment as handsome an assortment as there is to be found in the city and as low in price. The attention of the trade is called to my facilities for manufacturing horse collars, the wholesaling of which I have made a specialty of for years. Harness repairing done on the shortest notice.

No. 2 SALT For Cattle, Horses and Sheep,

Salting Hay, etc. Write for prices per ton in bulk, on car at your railway station, car lots of 12 to 14 tons. E S. FITCH, Manufacturer Fertilizing Salt, my16-3m Bay City, Mich

CATARRH CURED. Sufferers of TARRH desiring a cure without the control of the cont risk of failure, NO PAY until a cure is effected, will address at once, EDW. C. MACY, Richmond, Ind.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HERCULES POWDER FOR SALE.

Contracts Taken for Removing Stumps J. E. HOLLINGSWORTH, General Agent & Contractor for Southern Michiga Prices Very Low. Adrian, Mich.



Business University DETROIT, MICH.

Ladies careful of Health and appreciating the Best will now have no other. Can YOU afford to be without it? Willcox & Gibbs S.M. Co., 658 Broadway, N.Y.

Fancy Chromo Cards.

100 styles, no two alike, of Chromo, Business and Fancy Cards sent by return mail for 25 cents. Also 100 styles, no two alike, of Scrap Book Pictures for 25 cents. Send postage stamps or cash. Lowest rates given by the quantity. Mention this paner. 25 cents. Send postage stamps or cash. Lowest rates given by the quantity. Mention this paper. Address H. I. KURTZ, 031-1y 605 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.





f2seow1y



by the shortest route, and carrying passengers, without change of cars, between Chicago and Kansas City, Council Bluffs, Leavenworth, Aichison, Minneapolis and St. Paul. It connects in Union Depots with all the principal lines of road between the Atlantic and the Pacific Occams. Its equipment is unrivaled and magnificent, being composed of Most Comfortable and Beautiful Day Coaches, Magnificent Horton Reclining Chair Cars, and the Beau Composed Composed Cars, and the Beautiful Cars, Paul Cars, and the Beautiful Cars, Paul Cars, and the Beautiful Cars, Paul Cars, and the Beautiful Cars, and Minesouri River Points. Two Trains between Chicago and Minesouri River Points.

"ALBERT LEA ROUTE."

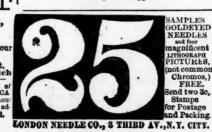
A New and Direct Line, via Sencea and Kanka kee, has recently been opened between Richmond Norfolk, Newport Rews, Chattanoga, Atlanta, Au-gusta, Nashville, Louisville, Lexington, Cincinnati gusta, Nashville, Louisville, Lexington, Cincinnati clie and St. Paul and untermediate pointa, and All Through Passengers Travel on Fast Express Trains. All Through Passengors Travel on Fast Express Traims.
Tickets for sale at all principal Ticket Offices in the United States and Canada.
Basgage checked through and rates of fare always as low as competitors that offer less advantages. CREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE, At your nearest Ticket Office, or address R. R. CABLE, E. ST. JOHN, Vice-Pres. & Gen'l M'g'r, Gen'l Tkt. & Par CMICACO

AYER'S Ague Cure

ders which, so far as known, is used in no other remedy. It contains no Quinine, nor any mineral nor deleterious substance whatever, and conse quently produces no injurious effect upon the constitution, but leaves the system as healthy as it

WE WARRANT AYER'S AGUE CURE to cure every case of Fever and Ague, Intermittent or Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague Bilious Fever, and Liver Complaint caused by malaria. In case of failure, after due trial, dealers are authorized, by our circular dated July 1st, 1882, to refund the money.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists.



BOOKS! BOOKS!

FOR SUBSCRIBERS ONLY.

A' we frequently have applications for books of various kinds from our readers we have arranged with the publishers so as to send out single copies of the following works in connection with the FARMER.

HOW to SECURE THEM

We have arranged so as to give every subscriber to the FARMER a chance to secur one, or as many books as may be desired. Here are the terms: For \$2 50, we will send the FARMER one year and your choice of any one book

from the list below, post paid.

For a club of three subscribers, at \$1 65 each, we will send you any one of the books below, post paid.

For a club of five subscribers at \$1 65 each, we will send you any two books you may choose from the list below, post paid.

For a club of ten subscribers, at \$1 65 each, we will send you any five books from

the list below, post paid. As these works range in price from \$1.75 to \$2.50, and the list contains a number of standard works in each department, we expect to see a large number of our readers avail themselves of this offer

LIST & PRICES OF BOOKS OFFERED.

TRAVEL AND ADVENTURE.

Wonders of the Arctic World, by Wm. H. Cunnington; illustrated; Royal; 12 mo., cloth.
Thirty Years in the Arctic Regions; embracing Sir John Franklin's four expeditions to the Polar Seas; 12 mo, cloth.

Livingstone's Travels and Researches in South Africa; Illustrated, 12 mo, cloth.

Travels and Discoveries in North and Central Africa, by Henry Barth, Ph. D., D. C. L. with map and illustrations, 12 mo, cloth.

Explorations and Discoveries during four years wanderings in the Wilds of Southwestern Africa, by Chas. J. Anderson; Illustrated, 12 mo, cloth.

Explorations and Discoveries during four years wanderings in the Wilds of Southwestern Africa, by Chas. J. Anderson; Illustrated, 12 mo, cloth.

Explorations and Western Siberia, by Thos. W. Atkinson, Illustrated, 12 mo, cloth.

It is Hunting Scenes in the Wilds of Africa, illustrated, 12 mo, cloth.

Wild Nortnern Scenes, by S. H. Hammond, illustrated, 12 mo, cloth.

Wild Nortnern Scenes, by S. H. Hammond, illustrated, 12 mo, cloth.

Ferils and Pleasures of a Hunter's Live, by Peregrine Herne, illustrated, 12 mo, cloth.

Hunting Sports in the West, by Cecil B. Hartley, illustrated, 12 mo, cloth.

To Fanny Hunter's Western Adventures, illustrated, 12 mo, cloth.

Nicaragua: Past, Present, and Future, by Peter F. Stout, 12 mo, cloth.

To Fermel Life Arcage the Measurement of the Stouth In Text of Wonderful Adventures by Land and Sca, by Josian Barnes, 12 mo, cloth.

Nicaragua; Past, Present, and Future, by Peter F. Stout, 12 mo, cloth....

Female Life Among the Mormons, by Maria Ward, illustrated, 12 mo, cloth...

Male Life Among the Mormons, by A. N. Ward, illustrated 12 mo, cloth...

Pioneer Life in the West, illustrated, 12 mo, cloth...

Life and Time of Henry Clay, by S. M. Schmucker, L. L. D., with portrait on steel

BIOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL.

Live of Captain John Smith, the Founder of Virginia, by W. Gilmore Simms, illus-

Hartley, 12 mo, cloth...

Life of Elisha Kent Kane, and of other Distinguished American Explorers, with their Researches and Adventures in remote and interesting portions of the Globe, including the lives of John C. Fremont, John Ledyard, Charles Wilkins, and Matthew C. Perry, by Samuel M. Schmucker, L. L. D., with portrait on steel,

Memoirs of the Life of Annie Boleyn, Queen of Henry VIII, by Miss. Benger, in one vol., 12 mo, cloth...

Life and Reign of Nicholas I, Emperor of Russia, with descriptions of Russian Society and Government; a complete History of the War in the East, by Samuel M. Schmucker, L. L. D., fillustrated, 12 mo, cloth...

Life and Times of George Washington, by Samuel M. Schmucker, L. L. D., with portrait on steel, 12 mo, cloth...

Life and Times of Alexander Hamilton, by S. M. Schmucker, L. L. D., with portrait on steel, 12 mo, cloth...

Life and Times of Thomas Jefferson, by S. M. Schmucker, L. L. D., with portrait. on steel, 12 mo, cloth... Life and Times of Thomas Jefferson, by S. M. Schmucker, L. L. D., with portrait,

Holley, illustrated, 12 mo, cloth.... AGRICULTURAL AND PRACTICAL.

12 mo, cloth.

Discases of the American Horse, Cattle and Sheep; their Treatment, with a list and full description of the medicines employed, by Robert McClure, M. D., V. S., with numerous filustrations, 12 mo, cloth

Horse Training Made Easy, a new and practical system of educating the Horse, by Robert Lennings V. S. with numerous filustrations, 16 mo cloth

WAR BOOKS. The Secret Service in the Late War, by Gen. L. C. Baker; full-page illustrations, 12

Thrilling Stories of the Great Rebellion, by Lieut. Chas. S. Green; steel-plate illustrations, 12 mo, cloth.

Our Boys, comprising the personal experience of the author while in the Army, by A. F. Hill; illustrated, 12 mo, cloth.

Our Campaigns, by E. M. Woodward; 12 mo, cloth.

Margaret Moncrieffe, the Btautiful Spy, by Chas. Burdette; illustrated, 12 mo, cloth. Six Nights in a Block House, or Sketches of Border Life, by Henry C. Watson; with 100 engravings, 12 mo, cloth.

Thrilling Adventures Among the Early Settlers, by Warren Wildwood; over 200 eagravings, 12 mo, cloth.

Thrilling Incidents in American History, by the author of "the Army and Navy of the United States," 300 illustrations, 12 mo, cloth.

Scouting Expeditions of the Texan Rangers, by Samuel C. Reid, Jr.; Illustrated, 12 mo, cloth.

The Battle Fields of the Revolution, by Thos. Y. Rhoads; nearly 200 illustrations, 12 mo, cloth.

History of the War in India, by Henry F. Malcolm; illustrated, 12 mo, coth.

Thrilling Adventures Among the Indians, by John Frost, L. L. D.; 300 illustrations, 12 mo, cloth.

The Loyalist's Daughter and the Rebels, or the Dutch Dominie of the Catskills, by

lustrated, 12 mo, cloth..... MEDICAL BOOKS.

The Ladies' Medical Guide and Marriage Friend, by S. Pancoast, M. D.; 100 illustra-D.: 12 mo, cloth....

RELIGIOUS BOOKS.

Eamily Prayers, by the late Rev. Wm. Wilberforce: 18 mo, cloth...

The History of Palestine, from the Patriarchal Age Down to the Present Time, by Rev.

John Kitto; illustrated, 16 mo, cloth.

The Rainbow Around the Tomb or, Rays of Hope for 'Those Who Mourn, by Emily

Thornwell; 12 mo, cloth.

Morning With Jesus. A series of Devotional Readings, by the late Rev. Wm. Jay, of

Bath; 12 mo, cloth.

Evening With Jesus. A companion volume to Morning With Jesus, by the late Rev.

Wm. Jay, of Bath; 12 mo, cloth...

The Life of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, From His Incarnation to His Ascension into Heaven, by Rev. John Fleetwood, D. D.; illustrated 12 mo,

Heaven and Its Scriptural Emblems, by Rev. Rufus W. Clark; illustrated, 12 mo,

cloth. illustrated, 12 mo, cloth.....

HUMOROUS WORKS.

Mrs. Partington's Knitting Work. and What was Done by Her Boy Ike; illustrated, 12 mo, cloth...ohn Smith's Funny Adventures on a Crutch, by A. F. Hill; illustrated, 12 mo, cloth Way Down East, or Portraitures of Yankee Life, by Seba Smith; illustrated, 12 mo,

Address all orders to

MICHIGAN FARMER, Detroit, Mich

DIENTO VOL

Agricultural-ed Farmer-ter -- Califor silage for D Stock Note Veterinary--- F Horse Matter Napoleon---The Form.—C tion—The H jurious—Ag The Poultry plarian. - W Editorial—W Barley—Bu Grange---M Grange--- M: The British

Restorer The New B Doubted he fornia—An Chaff..... Household—T Opinion—I City Items Commercial

1 75

1 75

1 75

1 75

known cat pared a sta bringing a months, tv the profit ages. Of that the s Mr. Gillett Illinois, an among M feeders: bu success ma interested ars as follo

TH

Mr. John

Value of calf
Expenses of
for one yea
terest on \$
Keep of yea
months
Insurance on
Risk on failu
Loss of calve
No corn fed
Value of pa
months... Tetal...
Weight of of worth, at fi
Profit at 12 n

COST O

Value of stee Value of sho age, 110 bu Pasture 12 to Total.
Less 800 pour
steer from
cents..... Weight of st value of st half cents. Profit at 24 n OOT FROM T

Total Less 500 pou droppings Cost at Weight at 36 seven cents Profit at 36 n From th net profit \$6, while third year, by feeding much is ga value of in is a well 1 Shorthorn as heavy a

years of ag

three year

each annu

farmer, the stock for t time and f will not be unbeliever himself, at test. He matter a f GRAIN (generally grain crop that the a States is 27 oats 23, ba

seen that l the average bushels an low that acknowled Some pape year is goi: And yet a corn is not can go to

TEB ex against \$1

October 3 time last y

dairy prod

lina 9, &c.